BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1818. [NUMBER 1343.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the MONTHLY GENERAL SALE of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, COCHINEAL, and OTHER STORES will take place on Monday the 1st June and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
T. G. GARDINER,
Commee. General Sales.

BOMBAY,
General Sale Room,
20th May 1818.

જાહીર•ખબર•થાએ
એવીજે•શરકારી•બનાત•તથા•ઘા
ડુ•તથા•ફીરમીજ•તથા•બીજી•જંનરા
ની•દર•મહીનાની•વકરી•શીલ્લ•વાર
નાં•દંને•તારીખ ૧ લી•જુન•મહીનામાં
થાશે•તે•એક•રકતા•શ્રુધી•ચાલુ•રહેશે,
વકરી•દર•દીન•બપોરની•ચાલુ•
થાશે—તા• ૨૦ મી•એપ્રે•શંને ૧૮૧૮
અંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K. Com. Acct.

શ્રી

શરકારીક્યાણીરકેવરચિજે
કેલીજેશરકારી ઘમતંપધાળી
ઘમ્નીરમીજ પર્યતરજીજષ યાચી
શરમન્યાચી પીમગીલોમપજીતાગી
કે ૧ મછે ઊજં ચેમ્રેજી ચેર્યષ
નીપીમગી એમઘરપડા ઢએતેચા
ઘીમણીષ
પીક્રીયર્ જીપષ તોમપ્રછગીછે
નમર્યષ તાગીલે ૨૦ મછે એપ્ર
યં ૧૮૧૮ ઈંગ્રેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K. &. Com. Act.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE
OLD MARINE GATE,
On WEDNESDAY the 27th instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

SUNDRY old MARINE STORES and WATER CASKS, returned from the Honorable Company's Cruizers. Boats &c. also the SAILS, MASTS, YARDS and OTHER STORES returned from six Pattamar Craft brought from Bassain. Further particulars and a list of the articles may be seen at the Marine Storekeeper's Office.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down by the purchasers, and articles to be cleared away, and paid for on or before the 10 day after that of the sale; or the deposit will be forfeited, and the articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

(Signed) THOS. BUCHANAN,
Marine Storekeeper.

BOMBAY,
MARINE STORE'S OFEIE,
21st May 1818.

By Order of the Marine Board,
R. MORGAN,
Secretary

Messrs. Ferrar & Eduljee,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their friends and the public, that they have purchased from the present fleet, a very general assortment of Europe Goods, which they are now receiving from the H. C. S. Duke of York and others, comprising such as advertised by others; together with an assortment of double and single barrelled fowling pieces by Joseph Manton of superior workmanship, with every modern improvement; an assortment of double and single barrelled Pistols, &c. &c. &c. Any orders they may be favoured with from outstations will be punctually attended to.

Bombay 22d May 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Ladies of the settlement, that they will expose for sale on Monday next, a small assortment of elegant and fashionable Jewellery, consisting of Brilliant, Top and Drop Earrings, Lockets, Brooches, and Hoop Rings. A small assortment of fashionable Gold Jewellery and fancy black ornaments, a few Musical Seals and Snuff Boxes, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 22d May 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON MONDAY NEXT
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

SOME articles of Furniture, Glass, and Queens Ware, a few boxes of French Claret and Brandy Fruits. At 12 o'clock precisely will be sold, a handsome Bengal built Phaeton with a set of new brass mounted Harness and a pair of Chesnut Arab Horses; likewise a Shigrampoo on two Wheels, with a pair of large handsome Guzerat Bullocks, well adapted for travelling; a double and single poled Tent in good condition; after which will be sold several ornaments of Diamonds and other precious Stones adapted for natives, a string of Pearls, some Shawls, Kincobs, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 22d May 1818.

Messrs. Ferrar & Eduljee

HAVE lately received a few copies of the undermentioned Works, which may be had on application at their Shop, at the following prices, vizt.

	Per Copy
Craig Phadric, Visions of Sensibility with Legendary Tales and occasional Pieces by Mr. David Carey, author of the Reign of Fancy, Pleasures of Nature, &c. &c. &c. Full bound	Rs. 7
ditto — — Half ditto — —	6
Poems on various subjects by Miss Leech, in Boards — —	10
A Third Letter to the Right Hon'ble General Lord Harris respecting Major Hart's case, by Major General Macaulay.	1

Bombay 22d, May 1818.

S. Ferrar & Eduljee Cursetjee,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business, and that they intend carrying on the same in the premises hitherto occupied by EDULJEE CURSETJEE, under the firm of FERRAR and EDULJEE, where it is their intention likewise to continue the auction and commission business &c. &c. &c.

The business of the present firm commenced on the first instant.

Bombay 22d May 1818.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES,
On SATURDAY 27th June next,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING,
(Unless previously disposed of by private bargain)

THE two large HOUSES built with chunam wall and tiles, situated without the Town Walls in the Bendy Bazar street, the property formerly belonging to BALCRUSTNA GOVINDJEE Purbhoo, which is now in the possession of WISSWANATH Dalvie. Further particulars may be known by application to WISSWANATH RAMCHUNDER Dalvie.

Bombay 21st May 1818.

જાહેર•જીલાંહુ•ફરીને•વેચશે
ફદાય•આગલ•ગેહેર•મેખે•નહી•વે
ચાશેતો•શનીશર•વારને•દીને•તારીખ
૨૭ મી•જુન•આવતીએ•શાંજનાં•ફલા
ફ ૪ નાં•જાહેર•લીલાંહુ•ફરીને•વેચશે•
મોટાં•ગેહેર ૨ ચુતાંની•દેવાલનાં•બાંધે
લાંછે•તથા•છાપરાં•નલીઆનાં•ચાલેલાં
છે•એ•ગેહેરો•બારફોટ•ની ડી•બનારનાં
મોલામાંછે•એ•અશલ•મીલફત•બાલફ
કુશતનાં•ગોવીનડજી•પરભુની•હુતી•તે
ફમણાં•વીશ્રુનાંથ•ડલવી નીછે•એની•શા
રવે•વગત•વાર•વીશ્રુનાંથ•રામચંદર•દ
લવીને•પુછેઆથી•આલમ પડશે *

તા• ૨૧ મી•મેએ ૧૮૧૮

THE LOTTERY
FOR 12,000 RUPEES.

MR. LOUGHLIN begs to inform the Subscribers to the above Lottery that, it is again unavoidably postponed until a future day, timely notice of which will be given in the public papers.

Bombay, 23d May, 1818.

AT
Dr. Palmer's Building,
APOLLO STREET
On MONDAY, the 25th instant
WILL BE EXPOSED
FOR SALE,

A CHOICE collection of EUROPE GOODS, just arrived by the Bombay and China Ships, at the lowest prices ever known at this Settlement, viz.

Fine Sparkling Champagne, Best old Hock, Excellent English Claret, Old Port, Pale Ale, Confectionery, Hams, Cheese, Oilman's stores, Hats: an elegant Assortment of Ornamental Hair, Perfumery, Millinery, and Infants' Caps, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Jewelry, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches, Plated ware, Engravings, Paintings, and Caricatures; Saddlery of all sorts, Buggy, Palanquin, and Couch Furniture, Cutlery, Glass ware, Guns, Pistols, Piece Goods, Medicines, Soda powders, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 23d May 18,8.

SALES BY AUCTION.
On MONDAY and TUESDAY next,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
The Sales of the remaining
EUROPE GOODS
NOW EXPOSED
AT LOUGHLIN'S
Auction Rooms,
WILL BE CONTINUED
AND THE WHOLE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE
Bombay, 23d May 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of CAPTAIN THOMAS ANDERSON, late in the Military Service of the Honorable East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, May 22d 1818.

For Sale,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

A CARD.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR requests the Gentlemen of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's CIVIL, NAVAL and MILITARY SERVICE will favor him with their company at a BALL and SUPPER at the Government House on Thursday the 4th of June, in honor of His Majesty's Birth day.

R. A. WILLIS,
A. A. D. C.

GOVT. HOUSE,
Saturday 23d May 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, MAY 14TH 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has much satisfaction in announcing his approbation of the gallant conduct of the Detachment under Brevet Captain Hughes, assisted by Captains Robson and Dominicetti, and a party of the seamen and Marines belonging to the Honorable Company's Cruisers Prince of Wales and Sylph, on the occasion of an attack made on the advanced posts of the Enemy on the banks of the Dewghur river; when the Enemy was completely surprized with the loss of about twenty five killed and wounded, and nine prisoners.

In publishing the following orders issued by His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. on breaking up the Army of the Deckan, and by Brigadier General Malcolm, on the Capture of the Fort of Chowkeree, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is highly pleased with the honorable testimony of the conduct of that part of the Army employed under the Command of Sir Thomas Hislop, which belongs to this Presidency; and of the professional talents of Lieut. Law of the Bombay Artillery on the Capture of Chowkeree.

Head Quarters, Army of the Deckan, Camp at Aurungabad, 31st March 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, having in pursuance of the authority vested in him for that purpose by the most Noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief, made such arrangements as are necessary towards the breaking up of the Army of the Deckan, His Excellency proceeds to issue his final orders as Commander in Chief of that Army.

[redacted] and after the present date therefore the de- [redacted] Army of the Deckan, is discontinued [redacted]ed by Brigadier Generals [redacted]evert to the footing on which [redacted]o the Lieutenant General's [redacted] Command.

[redacted]ch Brigadier Generals Dove- [redacted]ain Command will still for a [redacted]y amount of the Subsidiary [redacted] their original Commands, and [redacted]oyed in operations intimately [redacted] which they have been engag- [redacted]hat rank, Lieutenant General [redacted]es to the Army, that it is not [redacted] of His Excellency the Most [redacted]eral to recal the commissions [redacted]cers; that on similar grounds Brig[redacted]nro, Pritzler, Sir John Malcolm, and Sir [redacted] Floyer, will also retain for the present the rank [redacted] of Brigadier General and that Brigadier Generals Munro, Smith and Pritzler will continue to act in the same relations to each other as they now fulfil.

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, authorises the General and Personal Staff at Head Quarters to continue to maintain their field establishment until the arrival of His Excellency at Fort Saint George.

Sir Thomas Hislop would have deemed it quite superfluous after the flattering encomiums bestowed upon the Army of the Deckan, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General &c. &c. to express those which the gallant Army, he has had the Honour to command, throughout so eventful a campaign, is in so preeminent a degree entitled to personally from him. Impelled, however, by a sense of what is due to them for their undeviating observance of the most exact discipline, thereby throwing a Lustre upon their acknowledged achievements, he cannot resist the opportunity which the present moment affords of bearing the most public testimony of their further just deserts.

Each and every division of the army having entitled itself to and received the Lieutenant General's thanks and applause, it becomes unnecessary now to revert to the particular occasions which called forth those acknowledgments, nothing is therefore left to His Excellency to repeat, but that they have all most n bly done their duty, thereby leaving on his mind an indelible impression of admiration.

To have been placed at the head of the army of the Deckan, must to the latest period of his life prove the source of his greatest pride, as the conferring on him by the most Noble the Governor General in Council of so distinguished a Command must ever claim the acknowledgments of his utmost gratitude.

To Major General Sir William Grant Keir, to Brigadier Generals Munro, Donkin, Sir John Malcolm, Smith, Doveton, & Pritzler, and to Lieutenant Colonel Adams, who commanded the several divisions of the army in the Field, Sir Thomas Hislop, once more tenders to their acceptance the offer of his most sincere and grateful thanks for the eminent services they have performed while serving under his C mmand, and his Excellency requests they will each do him the favour to convey the same to the corps which have composed their divisions during the campaign.

The Lieutenant General avails himself with pleasure of the present opportunity to record the high sense he entertains of the able and energetic assistance he has received during the whole of the campaign from his general and personal staff in conducting their respective Departments and duties, which justly entitle them to his unqualified thanks & approbation. His Excellency at the same time deems it proper to remark that if the Commissariat arrangements during the short period when the army was in field were such as to demand his particular applause on that occasion, the more arduous and complicated duties required of the Department during the late service and which were most satisfactorily fulfilled under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and embarrassment give Lieutenant Colonel Morisson, aided as he has been by the undefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Colonel McIntosh and the Officers of his Department, the strongest claim to His Excellency's acknowledgment and high commendation.

All returns, reports and communications from the army of the Deckan are to be forwarded through the prescribed Channels to Sir Thomas Hislop's head quarter, up to this date inclusive, and His Excellency will reserve to himself the right of giving such further Orders and instructions as may be necessary on all point at present under reference, or requiring submission for approval to superior authority, pu to the same period

GENERAL AFTER ORDERS.

An omission having unintentionally occured in not having noticed Captain Ffrench the Postmaster of the Army of the Deckan, in any General Orders conveying the thanks & acknowledgements of the Commander in chief to the officers of the General staff, His Excellency loses no time, since that omission has been brought to his observation, in expressing his entire approbation of the very efficient manner in which Captain Ffrench has invariably conducted that important department & surmounted the many difficulties which presented themselves to it's due fulfilment, and for which His Excellency now offers to Captain Ffrench his very sincere thanks.

Capt. Ffrench will continue until further orders to be Postmaster with the Head Quarters of the Madras Army in the Field.

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjt. Gen. of the Army of the Deckan.

Camp at Hurnawud 20th April.

DIVISION ORDERS.

BY BRIDG. GEN. SIR JOHN MALCOLM K.C.B. & K. L. S.

Brigadier Gen. Malcolm, has much satisfaction in publishing the success of an attack made upon the Post of Coukeree, by a Detachment of his Division under Major Moodie and the Troops of Zalim Sing Rajah of Kottah & the contingent of Mulhar Rao Holker. The exertions made, and the difficulties overcome in this enterprise, reflect the highest credit on Major Moodie and the officers and men under his Command, and the thanks of the Brigadier General are particularly due, to Lieutenant Law and the Detachment of artillery, from Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis's Force the admirable manner in which the Battery was served, must have made the strongest & most salutary impression of our superior science in this arm, & had not the Garrison taken advantage of the night & almost impenetrable Jungles, near their Fortress, to make their escape, the Brigadier General has not a doubt, but complete success would have attended the storm which Major Moodie was prepared to make on the morning of the 17th instant: as it is, an important strong hold has been reduced in a manner calculated to shew our enemies, the inefficiency of resistance, and add to the confidence of our allies.

Brigadier General Malcolm has directed Lieut. Law, his political assistant, to convey to Mehral Khan, the Commander of the Troops of Zalim Sing, his sense of the value of his cooperation on this Service, and of the impression made upon his mind by the heroic valour which the Khan & his Troops displayed, a few days previous at the assault of Narrella, the Brigadier General has also desired Lieut. Borthwick to signify to the Commanders of the Pagah Horse of Mulhar Rao Holkar, and of the contingent of Ghuppoor Khan who are placed under his direction, the great satisfaction he has derived from the forward Zeal and activity they have displayed, on this and every other occasion, in which they have been employed.

(True Copy)
(Signed) J. NAPIER Assit. Adjt. Gen.
BRIGADIER GEN. MALCOLM'S DIVISION.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of the Hon'ble Court's Despatch of the 12th Dec. last.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 12 Dec. 1817.

Parn. 2d Major Gen. John Baillie has our permission to return to your Presidency, to take the Command of the artillery; the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India having concurred therein agreeably to the act of the 53d Geo. 3d Cap. 155 Sect. 84.

3. We have permitted Lieutenant James Morse belonging to your establishment, to remain in England until the departure of the last Company's ships of this season (1817-18.)

6. We have permitted Lieutenant R. W. Gillum to return to his rank upon your establishment.

7. Lieutenant James Keith has our permission to return to his rank upon your establishment.

8. Lieutenant Charles F. Hart, of your establishment; has our permission to remain in Europe until the departure of the last Company's ships of this season (1817-18.)

9. Lieutenant Henry Newton, has our permission to return to his rank upon your establishment.

10. We have permitted Mr. Joseph Shepherd, to proceed to your presidency to practise as a Surgeon; and we direct that he succeed as an assistant surgeon upon your establishment, his rank will settled at a future period.

Messrs. Ollyett Atkinson Woodhouse, and Joseph Robert Woodhouse, having produced certificates from the Secretary at the India House of their appointments of cadets of Infantry on this establishment, they are accordingly admitted on the strength of this Presidency from the date of their arrival on the Honorable Company's ship Earl of Balcarras, and appointed acting Ensigns until their relative rank is received from England.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in announcing the surrender of the important fortress of Ryghur to the force under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Prother and to express the high sense he entertains of the gallant and meritorious conduct displayed by the Lieutenant Colonel, the Officers and men under his Command, which have been most conspicuous and untremitting on every occasion since the commencement of the war and more particularly so in this so brilliant a termination to their laborious duties, which eminently entitle them to every praise which the Governor in Council can bestow on their zeal and persevering exertions.

The success of the operations against Ryghur has been greatly promoted by the science of the Artillery Officers, a greater proof of which cannot be adduced than in the early reduction of so strong a fortress: for notwithstanding it's stupendous height and extensive area on the top, shells were thrown into every part of it and the palace set on fire, which no doubt accelerated it's surrender. The Garrison having offered terms of submission was permitted to march out with their arms and private property early in the morning of the 10th, when Ryghur was taken possession of by a Detachment of British troops.

Bombay Castle, 16th May 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the leave of absence granted by the Resident in Cutch to Captain George James Wilson, Commanding the Residency Escort, to visit the Presidency on his private concerns, and to be absent on that account from his station until the 1st of next month.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Major Daniel H. Bellasis, Secretary to the Clothing Board.

Lieutenant William Henderson, of the Honorable Company's Regiment of European Infantry, is appointed Deputy Paymaster to the Poona Subsidiary Force.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to permit Captain Snodgrass the Sub-Assistant Commissary at Poona to avail himself temporarily of the Assistance of Lieutenant Cazalet, of the 2d [6th Regiment Native Infantry, in the performance of his duties, to have effect from the date when Lieutenant Cazalet was so employed.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE
COURIER,
MAY 23, 1818.

By the arrival of His Majesty's ship Towey, Capt. Hill, we have been put in possession of English Papers to the 18th January and Francfort Journals to the 27th January, from which we have extracted nearly every article of any interest.

In the northern part of the Spanish possessions in South America, the aspect of the patriot cause is less favorable: General Mina with 25 of his followers has fallen into the hands of the royalists; and General Piar has been executed by the independents for treason, conspiracy and desertion.

The royalist General Morillo, however, has published, in a proclamation dated at Caraccas 23d Sept., a general amnesty to the people of Venezuella; and on the other hand, General Bolivar has issued a proclamation, providing for the distribution of the alienated lands of the royalists amongst "the brave defenders of the republic."

The Edward and Hyperion from this port had both arrived in the Downs; the former on the 7th January and the latter on the following day. The Ann for this port was lying wind bound in the Downs on the 16th January. The Wellington, we believe, had sailed, triplicates of letters forwarded by her, having been received by this overland despatch. The Swallow was preparing to sail for Bombay.

Mr. G. Rose, the treasurer of the navy died on the 13th January. It was conjectured that Mr. Arbuthnot, the secretary of the treasury, would be appointed to succeed him.

The accounts from Bussorah brought down by the Towey, state that Deriah, the capital of the Wahabbee chief Abdulla bin Saood, had fallen to Ibrahim Pacha; who after receiving the submission also of Lassha, had sent a force against Katife. The garrison of this latter place having abandoned it, no resistance was expected. Abdulla bin Saood with a few of his adherents, effected his escape from Deriah after it had fallen.

We have copied from our brother o the Gazette, some account of the proceedings by the force under Gen. Munro, before Sholapore; a subsequent letter dated 12th May, in giving an account of another very dashing achievement, says, "When I wrote you yesterday, we supposed the troops we dispersed in getting possession of the Pettah, had gone off with all their guns; but in the course of the afternoon it was ascertained that the infantry and cavalry had decamped, leaving their guns behind.

"On receiving this information, General Pritzler with three troops of dragoons and a few auxiliary horse, pursued and came up with a body, supposed to consist of about 8,000 infantry and some cavalry. They appeared to be drawn up in very close order, and the galloper guns were, in consequence, opened on them, which having caused a little wavering in their ranks, the dragoons charged and completely cut their way through them. The scene of carnage which followed was terrible, and about 800 or 1000 were left dead on the field, of which about one third were Arabs, the rest were Mahrattas and part of De Pinto's battalions. De Pinto himself left the fort, with all his men, and it was at first supposed he was amongst the killed; subsequent reports however state him to gone on in advance in his palanquin with the only a few attendants. We are now bombarding the fort, if the garrison do not surrender to day, we shall, in all probability, to-morrow commence breaching."

Another account, more authentic in its detail, of this very gallant exploit, states that Brigadier General Pritzler, taking with him 150 dragoons of H. M. 22d regiment and the galloper guns of that corps, accompanied by an equal number of the auxiliary horse, moved out of the camp before Sholapore on the afternoon of the 10th May, and proceeded in a southerly direction, as rapidly as it was possible to do without blowing the horses, about ten miles; when this distinguished officer fell in with a body of the enemy of from 3 to 5000, principally infantry. The enemy formed and commenced firing, upon which the Brigadier General moved on his small force until he came within the range of grape-shot, when he opened the galloper guns, detaching one half squadron to the right and one to the left with orders to attack the enemy at the same moment. A third half squadron was reserved to protect the guns.

As soon as our brave troops came in contact with the enemy, the guns were limbered up and moved on to support the dragoons, together with about 150 of His Highness the Nizam's cavalry which arrived at that period under Dbolie Khan.

The two half squadrons charged completely through the enemy to the head of the column which was going off, and then made use of their pistols. The enemy were completely dispersed, the pursuit was continued about 5 miles, when night put an end to it; seven to eight hundred of the enemy were left dead on the field. The returns of casualties on our side were not received when this account was dispatched, but we are happy to learn that none of our brave fellows were killed, some few were wounded.

We are most happy to be able to publish the division orders issued by General Munro, after these brilliant exploits.

Camp before Sholapoor, 11th May 1818.

DIVISION ORDERS, BY BRIG. GENERAL MUNRO.

"The commanding officer congratulates the force on the complete success of the operations of yesterday.

He requests that Brigadier General Pritzler will accept his sincere thanks for his able and zealous services with the reserve, in supporting the columns which escaladed the Pettah, and in defeating the attack made by the enemy with their infantry and guns.

His best thanks are also due to Colonel Hewitt C. B. for the cool and steady manner in which he directed the escalade; and to Lieut. Colonel Newall and Major Giles for the spirit with which they escaladed at the head of their respective columns, and drove the enemy from the Pettah.

Much of the success is to be attributed to the excellent firing of the artillery under Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, by which one of the enemy's tumbrils was blown up, and their line thrown into confusion; and to the gallantry of that valuable officer in leading the column which charged the enemy and captured three of their guns, in which service he was joined by Lieut. Col. Newall from the Pettah.

The commanding officer returns his thanks to Lieut. Grant of the Engineers, for his useful services in reconnoitering the Pettah and guiding the columns to the points of escalade; and to Captain Smithwaite and the officers of the pioneers, who planted the scaling ladders; and he has great pleasure in expressing his approbation of every officer and man employed in the attack; for the whole seemed animated by one spirit of the most determined courage.

DIVISION-AFTER-ORDERS.

The officer commanding the force has received a report from Brigadier General Pritzler, of his pursuit and attack of the enemy's infantry yesterday evening; and he has much gratification in observing that the success has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

He cannot speak too highly in praise

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of the conduct of that distinguished officer on this occasion.

He thanks Capt. Chadwick for the able manner in which he executed the Brigadier General's orders, and for his judicious bravery in not allowing his men to use their pistols until they had passed through the whole length of the enemy's column.

He also thanks Captain Munro of the 7th cavalry, who commanded the auxiliary horse, for the service which he rendered with them; and Lieutenent Dickenson of the artillery, for his management of the guns; as also Capt. O'Donnoghue, and Lieut. Dun of the Quarter Master General's department and Lieut. Grant of the Engineers, who acted as staff to the Brigadier General.

The commanding officer is much indebted to all the officers and men of His Majesty's 22d dragoons for their gallant behaviour in this affair, and he congratulates the force on the important influence which it must have on the future operations of the war; for joined to the previous success of the morning, he considers it as having annihilated, as a military body, the Peishwa's infantry, which had been so long formidable to the country."

Since the foregoing was written, we have had the pleasure to receive an account dated, Camp before Sholapoor 14th May, announcing the fall of that fortress after a tough defence. The place was bombarded for three days, and on the morning of the 14th, the batteries were obliged to commence breaching. A sharp fire from two 18 lbders. two 12 lbders. four 6 lbders, five mortars and a howitzers, forced the Killedar to come to terms. One gate was given up to us on the 14th, and the garrison were to march out on the following morning with arms and baggage.

No official accounts with returns of killed have yet been received here. The casualties during the seige on our side amount, we are sorry to hear, to near 100 killed and wounded, amongst the latter three officers.

In our last number we had the great satisfaction of communicating the important success obtained by Capt. Davies with his valuable reformed horse. Further accounts we have since received speak in the high terms of the excellent conduct of these troops on that occasion. Capt. Davies had made a very long march the day preceding the affair, and about 10 o'clock at night, his hirkarras came in with information that 5000 Mahratta horse were within 30 miles of his force, intending to march next morning for the Ghauts towards Sholapoor to join their guns. About one o'clock in the morning, Capt. Davies set out with about 1200 reformed horse; upon coming up with the enemy, Nepaunker made a fine disposition of his forces, he placed 1500 men in advance, a river being in his front, keeping the remainder in reserve. The result of the meeting we have already given: and we have only the high pleasure of adding that the spirit and courage displayed by the reformed horse when they expected to be led into action, was no less admirable than their moderation and steadiness on receiving the word of command to halt.

The following extract of Brigadier Gen. Smith's orders will express in better terms than any we can make use of, the value of the service rendered by the gallant commanding officer and his brave troops.

Extract from Division Orders by Brigadier General Smith.

Camp Chukpanie, 9th May 1818.

The commanding officer has received a despatch from Captain Davies commanding the reformed horse (acting on the right through the Bheer district in clearing the country of straggling parties of the enemy's dispersed army), announcing his having come up with a body of the enemy, after a march of 30 miles, belonging to Appah Dessaye Nunpaunkur, and having with him Chimmajee Appa Sahib, the brother of Bajee Row the late Paishwah.

The enemy to the number of between 2 and 3000 horse drew up with a nullah in his front, as if to engage the reformed horse.

Captain Davis, having crossed the nullah and formed, was preparing to charge; when within 400 yards of the enemy, he sent out a flag of truce, by which those chiefs and their troops came into unconditional submission to the authority of the British government.

Brigadier General Smith has great satisfaction in announcing this event to the division and in recording his entire approbation of the conduct of Captain Davis, which has been every thing that was requisite to the spirit, prudence and moderation expected from British officers.

Brigadier General Smith requests Captain Davis will receive his best thanks and tender them to the European officers, soldiers and troops under his command, accompanied with his admiration of the steadiness and forbearance on an occasion so highly creditable to them and important to the public interests.

Amongst the general orders which we have this day the satisfaction of publishing, are the thanks of this Government to Lieut. Col. Prother and his gallant detachment, upon the successful terminations of his operations in the capture of the important fortress of Ryghur; the following are the orders issued by the gallant commander on that occasion.

Brigade Orders by Lieut. Col. Prother, dated Camp before Ryghur, 12th May 1818.

PAROLE RYGHUR.

The surrender of the fortress of Ryghur having closed the operations, the commanding officer has peculiar pleasure in offering a public acknowledgment to the merits of those by whom this event has been so much accelerated.

The professional ability, zeal, and gallantry displayed by Lieut. Remon, Commanding Engineer, in the arduous duties he had to perform during the siege of Ryghur, are duly appreciated by Lieut. Col. Prother, and to that officer, as well as Ensigns Jopp and Dashwood, the Lieut. Col. tenders his just approbation.

The admirable practice of the artillery, under the command of Major Bond, has never been more conspicuous during the whole campaign than against Ryghur; the quick and successive fire, when unavoidably labouring under disadvantages in a confined situation, tended materially to distress the enemy; and the firing of the place, with the number of wounded in a fort of such extent, is a convincing proof of the very superior practicable abilities of Major Bond and his officers.

The commanding officer directs that Major Bond will, the first convenient opportunity, convey to the officers and privates of the detachment of artillery, his unqualified approbation of their zeal, ability, and good conduct.

The conduct of the troops in the cheerful endurance of unusual labour, in bringing the ordnance up a steep ascent and placing them in the batteries, with their behaviour during the siege, justly entitles them to merit; and in returning his thanks to commanding officers for their support, Lieut. Col. Prother requests Major Hall, commanding detachment 89th regiment, Captain Hutchinson commading detachment battalion, Captain Soppitt commanding 1st battalion 9th regiment, and Captain Delamotte commanding corps of pioneers, will express his approbation to the officers, non commissioned officers and privates of their respective corps for their laudable exertions.

Altho' Major Benjafield and detachment of his Majesty's 67th regiment, did not arrive until nearly the end of the siege, yet the share taken by them fully deserves the commanding officer's thanks.

The commanding officer takes this opportunity of noticing an omission in his orders of the 26th ultimo, and to assure Lieut. Powell, Brigade Quarter-Master, that his exertions that day in securing the elephants, camels, and horses belonging to Ryghur, when that officer composed part of the gallant detachment under Major Hall, is deservedly regarded.

The departments of the commissariat under Capt. Wilson, and ordnance commissariat under Lieut. Miller, were ably conducted; the zeal and fatigue the latter officer experienced did not escape the commanding officer's notice.

To Capt. Moore, Major of Brigade, the commanding officer tenders his acknowledgments and unqualified approbation for his active and zealous performance of the various duties that have devolved on him, and which have been conducted in such a manner, as to intitle that officer to the attention of those who have it in their power to appreciate and reward them.

All the accounts we have seen from various parts of the country lately under the dominion of Badjee Row, confirm the statement that his forces are completely broken up and dispersed. Small parties of fugitive deserters are traversing the country in different directions on their return to their villages and former homes, and their chiefs and sirdars are daily coming in and submitting to the new order of things.

The horses and men are completely knocked up and famished. Rice was selling in their bazars at 2 seers for the rupee, and the Sirdars were offering twenty five rupees for shoeing each horse.

By the last accounts we have of Badjee Row, he had retired with his few remaining followers to Boorhanpoor, to wait the result of a reference he had made to the Honorable Mr. Elphinston, he is understood to be willing to accede to any terms, and wishes to retire to Benares to pass the remainder of his days as a Devotee.

We understand that Mr. Elphinston has been appointed to be Commissioner for settling the territories conquered from the Paishwa, and that the following arrangements among others have been made.

Captain Hamilton Tovey Military Secretary to the Commissioner.

Mr. Æneas Macdonell, of the Madras civil establishment, revenue ditto.

Captain C. B. James, Accountant.

Captain James Grant, Political Agent with the Rajah of Sattarah.

Captain H. Robertson Collector of Poona.

Captain H. Pottinger, Collector at Ahmedabad.

The cessions and conquests in Candeish are under charge of Capt. Briggs.

We understand that a detachment of 200 of H. M. 67th Regt. and 500 native infantry have lately been detached from Surat to join Colonel Macdowell's force in Candeish.

A new road is, we hear, ordered to be formed between Bombay to Poona. The old route by Panwell to the Bore Ghaut is to be abandoned; and the public stores &c. are in future to be forwarded to Nagotana, a large and respectable town about 35 miles up the river which disembogues between the southern point of Caranja and Tull Point. The road thence leads through several rich and populous villages up the Coarree Ghaut, at the top of which pass stands the fort lately reduced by the gallant force under Lieut. Col. Prother. The Ghaut with little difficulty can be rendered practicable for wheeled carriages, and we understand that, in addition to other advantages of the new route, it will reduce the distance of land carriage between Bombay and Poona about 18 miles.

Our Calcutta papers come down to the 29th April, our Madras ones to the 23d April only, and our Ceylon Gazettes to the 11th April. We refer to our subsequent columns for the little interesting news they contain.

The free trader Sappho will sail for London on Thursday next, and letters to be forwarded by her will be received at the office of Messrs Remington, Crawford and Co. until 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening. The Oromocto for Liverpool will sail this day week.

The factory and dependencies at Surat which belonged to the Dutch nation before the last war, were on the 8th ultimo delivered over, in conformity to the convention made between the two nations, by John Elphinstone Esq., the commissioner on the part of the British Government, to B. C. Verploegh Esq., the commissioner on the part of the Netherlands Government, who took possession of the same in the name of his Sovereign, the King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau &c. &c. under an interchange of all the formalities and honors which the intimate friendship and connexion of the two Governments required. Mr. Verploegh returned to this presidency a few days ago, and was received at landing with the salute due to his rank.

We are informed that Baron J. C. Van Albedight is to be appointed Netherlands Resident at Surat.

From the Gazette of 20th inst.

The Duke of York on her passage from England to Bombay passed over a rocky bank in Latitude 9° 59′ South, and Longitude 50° 05′ Eat. The rocks were visible under the bottom, but the least water 9 fathom, this bank in common with all those on the same parellel abounds with sharks, great numbers of which were seen about the ship.

By the arrival of the Atlas free trader at Madras we learn that the William Pitt, which sailed from this port in October, had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, and that all her passengers were well.

We publish with much pleasure the following account of the proceedings of the force under General Munro.

Camp before Sholapore, 10th May 1818.

We arrived here yesterday, having made fourteen marches from Nuggur Manowlee without a halt; on our arrival a party was sent out to reconnoitre, and a flag of truce sent in to summon the fort, but the bearer, a most respectable old Subedar of the 4th M. I. was murdered by a party of Arabs, and the two peons who accompanied him, were taken before the Killadar, who sent them back to camp. This morning we changed from the west to the north side of the fort, and a strong party consisting of a squadron of the 22d dragoons, with two galloper guns, eight flank companies of Europeans, four companies of Native rifleman, the 2-4 2-9 and 2-12 M. N. I. with the flankers of the 2-7 B. N. I. with two brigades of six pounders and scaleing ladders, proceeded at 3 in the morning to attack the Pettah; where they arrived at half past five and the greater part of the detachment entered before the garrison were aware of their approach, but they soon opened a heavy fire, which I am sorry to say, wounded many of our men, and three officers (viz) Captain Middleton 22d daagoons, and Lieutenants Wahab of the rifle corps, and Maxtone of the 2-9. I have only heard of one man killed, and most of the wounds are slight.

On our arrival there was a large encampment of horse and foot, with 14 guns, at the S. E. side of the fort, which appears to be the place they expected us to attack, as they neglected the other part. This party, when the firing commenced from the Pettah (which is on the N. W. side), brought three guns half way round, and opened a fire on the dragoons, and the party that were left on the outside with the 6 pounders, which they kept up for nearly an hour (being protected all the time by the fort), when one of their guns burst, and a tumbrill exploded, and in the confusion which this caused, a party of ours charged, and took the other two guns. Their encampment soon after this disaster appeared on the move, and both cavalry and infantry, have since taken themselves off, we are afraid with all their guns. They are very quiet at present in the fort, and only fire now and then, and we think it very probable they will soon give in, as they must see they have no chance of holding out.

From Nuggur Manowlee for several marches the country had a most barren appearance, until we came near the Beema which is about 25 miles from hence, we then had the pleasure of seeing something like cultivation, and from thence to Sholapoor, it has the appearance of the rout from Sattarah to Nepaunee, though not quite so rich, and wants those beautiful hills, which produce so striking a contrast with the luxuriant valleys of that country.

ARRIVALS.]—Doctor Milne.
Ensign Oliphant, Madras Engineers.
Lieutenant Edward Mason, 2d | 11th Regt.
Major Wm. Gilbert, 1st | 5th
Capt. J. Cruickshank, 2d | 3d.
DEPARTURES.]—Captain Samuel Hughes, 2d | 2d.
Captain T. G. Stewart, 1st | 7th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 17th Ship Mary Ann, Capt. Wm.

Russell, from Amsterdam the 21st Dec. 1817.
Do. 18th American Ship Cicero, Capt. Robt. Edes, from Boston, the 19th Dec. 1817.
Do. do. H. M. Ship Towey Wm. Hill Esq. Capt. from the Persian Gulph.
Do. do. American Ship Packet, Capt. Daniel S. Cooke, from Providence, the 22d Nov. 1817.
Do. 19th Ship Kussrovie, Capt. A. G. Waddington, from Bussorah the 19th April 1818.

DEPARTURES.—May 16th Ship Earl of Buckinhamshire, Capt. Thomas Johnston, to Liverpool.
Do. 21st Ship Sulimany, Capt. Robt. Suxpitch, to China.
Do. do. Ship Seaforth, Capt. R. Crosley, to Liverpool.
Passenger by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Capt, Downald, H. M. 67th Regt.
Passengers by the Seaforth Mr. W. W. Wathen, Lieut. Lyons,—Lieut. Bullock,—Lieut. Smith, Marine,—Lieut. C. Temple, 8th Regt.—Brevet Capt. H. O'Brien, 4th Regt. M. E.—Mr. John Smith,—Master Dickenson.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.]—April 15, ship Mary, Lusk, from London 1st Nov. and Portsmouth 2d Dec.
American ship Independence, Bangs, junr. from Boston 16th Nov.
American ship Canton, Ansley, from New-York 12th Oct.
19, ship Dorah, Edward, from Portsmouth 23d Nov.
Brig Cyclops, Poulson, from Madras 11th April.
Ship Charlotte, Mofiutt, from Port Jackson 25th Jan.
20, ship Adminrl Drury, Thomson, from Bombay.
Ship Ganges, Falconer, from China 7th March.
21, ship Atlas, Short, from England 22d October.
April 23, ship Cabrass, W. H. Cririe, put back.
25, brig Frances Ann, F. Riberg, from Covelong, 13th April.
27, American ship Oscar, C. Hart, from Boston, 16th December.
American ship Caledonia, D. D. Hill, from Philadelphia, 4th December.

DEPARTURES.—April 16th brig Haldane, Howard, for the West Coast.
Ship Ann. Dickie, for Bencoolen.
18, ship Edmonstone. Laird, for ditto,
19, ship Nestor, Theake, for London.
Ship George, Arle for ditto.
21, brig Dotterel, Salter for Madras.
Ship Bengal, Cuthbertson, for Liverpool.
22, brig Aurora, T. Woodley, for Eastward.
Ship Ai lon. W. Buckham, for Bristol.
Ship Mermaid. W. Hammon, for Manila.
French ship La Rose. J. Perrond, for Bordeaux.
Ship Nymph. F. Humble, for Liverpool.
Ship Friendship, W. Black, for Mauritius.
25, French ship E. Esperance, V. Alqui, for Bordeaux.
27, ship Prince of Orange, J. Silk, for London.
Shi Livepool, A. Williams, for Liverpool.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.] April 9, Ship Dorah, Capt. J. V. Edwards, from Falmouth 23d Nov.—10, Brig Lark, Capt. N. Birsay, from Bourbon,—do. Brig Fairy, Capt. T. W. Stunt, from Vizagapatam,—11, Ketch Jane, Capt. J. Dalby, from Caringapatam.—12, Ship Hastings, Capt. J. A. Kellwick, from Calcutta,—13, Ship Cudder Bux, Nacoda Mahomed Ally, from Rangoon,—15, Ship Admiral Drury, Captain G. Thomson, from Coveiong,—14, Ship Po, Captain T. H. Higgins, from Calcutta,—15, Brig Hope, Capt. P. Thissell, from Penang and Pedier,—17, Ship Com- [illegible] Joige, from Calcutta,—18, Ship [illegible] Moffat, from Colombo,—do. Ship [illegible]rn, Capt. J. Briggs, from Calcutta, [illegible]s, Capt. E. Ford, from Colombo, [illegible] William, Capt. John Innes, from [illegible] and Falmouth 17th Dec.—20, H. [illegible]s, from Trincomalee.
[illegible] *Fort William*, For Madras, Miss [illegible] Barton, Miss Grey.—For Bengal, [illegible]zie.
[illegible]pril 9, Ship Mary Ann, Capt. J. [illegible] Pondicherry.—do. Frances Ann, [illegible] Ship Perseverance, Captain A. [illegible]e Galle,—do. Ship Jessey, Capt. [illegible]int de Galle,—10, Ship Ahmoody, [illegible] for Bombay,—do. Brig Cyclops, [illegible], for Northern Ports and Calcutta, —12, Ship Dorah. Capt. J. V. Edwards, for Bengal, —13, Ship Admiral Drury, Capt. J. Thomson, for Calcutta,—14, Brig Helen, Capt. S. Teixara, for Chittagoag,—15, Ship Atlas, Capt. Joseph Short, for Bengal,—22, Brig Three Sisters, Capt. P. Nirac, for Vizagapatam and Mauritius,—do. Brig Hope, Capt. P. Thissell, for Pulicat.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.]—May 19th Mr. John Parson, Sub-Conduct- or Gvn Carriage Deptartment, to Miss Christina Turner Spinster.

BIRTHS.]—At Kaira, on the 11th instant, the lady of George William Anderson Esq. of a daughter.
At Seroor on the 17th instant, the lady of Captain Fortunatus Hagley Pierce of the Horse Artillery, of a son.

DEATH.]—In Malabar, from the bite of a snake, John Hodgson Pearson Esq. of the civil service on the Bombay Establishment, and Judge and Magistrate of the southern division of Malabar.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.]—On the 15th April, James Bathgate, Esq. Surgeon, to Miss Eliza, second daughter of the late James Scott, Esq.
On the 13th April, Mr. J. D. Bean, of the Pilot service, to Miss Matilda Wilkins.
At Chinsurah, on the 18th April, Mr. John Dias, to Miss R. Peris.
On the 13th April, Mr. John Gates, to Miss Eliza Caroline Buckley.
On the 25th April, Mr. Jeranimo Rodrigues, to Miss Caroline Inglis.
At Cuttack, on the 20th April, Captain Alexander MacLeod, of the Cuttack Legion, to Louisa, daughter of Robert Brown, Esq.

BIRTHS.]—On the 15th April, Mrs. J. J. Fitzpatrick, of a daughter.
On the same day, Mrs. George Bowers of a daughter.
At Jessore, on the 7th April, at the house of C. Tucker Esq. the lady of Colin Campbell Esq. Surgeon, of a daughter.
At Cawnpore, on the 5th April, the lady of J. Woodhouse Martin, Assist. Sur. H. M. 22d foot, of a son.
At Lucnow, on the 30th March, the lady of Lt. Col. Shalpand, C. B. of 2d 25th N. I. of a daughter.
On the 24th April, the Lady of G. J. Siddons, Esq. of a son.
On the 22d April, Mrs. Maria, Wattell, the wife of Mr. Samuel Wattell, of Messrs. Palmer and Co's Compting-house, of a daughter.
On the 26th April, Mrs. John Chalk, of a daughter.

DEATS.]—On the 15th April, of the Cholera Morbus, Capt. G. H. Tweedy, of the country service, and late Commander of the Ship Union.
On the 16th April, Lieut. Wm. Crawford, of the 1st 16th N. I.—aged 25 years.
Lieut. Col. Robert Greene, of the 2d 13th N. I.
Lieut. Geo. Gibson Debertt of the 1st 18th N. I.
On the 22d April, the lady of Captain G. Swiney. of the H. C. Art.
On the 23d April, Capt. Fraser Smith,—aged 55 years.
On the 17th April, of the Cholera Morbus, Chedam Chunder Dass, the Author of the 'Buttriss Singhasan.'
At Whampoa, on board the H. C. S. General Kyd, on the 1st Feb. last, Mr. James Combe, fourth officer of that Ship:—Sincerely lamented by all on board.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At Bishop's Waltham, Capt. Charle- C. Johnson, of the 85th, third son of Sir J. J. of Monstreal, Lower Canada, to Susan, eldest daughter of Rear Admiral Griffith, of Northbrook-house, Hants—At Edinburgh, E. Poore, esq. to Agnes, third daughter of Sir J. Majoribanks, M. P. of Lees, Berwickshire.—Mr. Done, of Marchmont-street, Brunswick-square, to Cecelia Ann, eldest daughter of James Collins, esq. of Long Acre.—At York, George Willis, esq. to Mrs. Robinson.—At Stepney, Rev. J. Stock, B. A. of Maidstone, to Sophia Thompson, of Poplar.—At Ashford, John Walter, esq. to Miss Smythe.—At St. Mary-le-bow, T. Bowness, esq. of Bishop's Auckland, Durham, to Miss M. Fair, of Cheapside.—At Mary-le-bone, Mr. Wm. Wheatley, of Queen-street, Brompton, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Williams, of Michael's-place, Brompton.—At Deptford, Sam. Prior, esq. of Blackheath, to Harriot, third daughter of T Stansfield, esq. of Fieldhouse, New Cross.
At St. James's, Lieut. Col. Brereton, of the R. African Regt. to Margaret Anne, widow of the late J. A. Olton, esq of Barbadoes.—At Bath, Wm. Wingfield Yates, esq. of Waresley-house, Worcestershire, to Cecilia, third daughter of the late J. Peel, esq. of Pasturus-house, Derby-shire.—At Mary-le-bone, Thos. Newman, esq of Nelmes, Essex, to Eliza Ann, daughter of T. Hall, esq. of Cumberland-street, Portman-square.—Mr. Thos. Hall, of Cumberwell-grove, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of James Astlee, esq. of Deptford.
Mr. Jos. Poole, of Broad-street, to Sophia, daughter of the late J. Vonder Heyde, of Bermondsey.—At Lausanne, D. Parry Okonden, esq. of Moor Critchell, Dorsetshire, to the eldest daughter of the hon. T. Capel—On the 7th instant, at St. George's Bloomsbury, Gilbert Smart Bruce, esq. his Majesty's Consul General for the Canary islands, to Mary second daughter of Nicholas Flower, esq. of Queen-square.—Mr. Chisholme, of Gray's Inn-square, to Mrs. Hall, of Bloomsbury-square.

BIRTHS.—Of a Son and Heir.—The Lady of Sir John S. Piozzi Salusbury, at Brynbella.
Of Sons: The Ladies of J. H. Tremayne, esq. M. P.;—of Benjamin Cole, esq. of Bernard street, Russell-square:—of E. Lloyd Williams, esq. (of Lincoln's inn) at Uttoxeter;—of G. H. Freeling, e-q. of the General Post Office.—Lady Huntingfield, at Heistonehouse, Suffolk.
Of Daughters: On the 13th, at Pimlico Lodge, Mrs. Elliot.—The Lady of H. Robinson, esq. of Henrietta-street.
Of a son and heir: Lady Petre, at Thorndon, Essex.
Of sons: The Ladies of Major Gen. Cookson;—of Lieut. Col. Hay, in Normandy; of Geo. Hicks, esq. in Somerset-street, Portman-square.
Of Daughters: The Ladies of Major Gen. Sir Wm. Anson:—of J. Colquhoun, esq. in St. James's-street—of F. Willis, esq. in Portman-square;—of J. G. Wilkinson, esq. in Gloucester-place;—of W. B. Scott, esq. of Palmer's-hill, Southgate;—of D. Ximenes, esq.—of Capt. Powell, gren. guards, at Chesmits, Tottenham.
Of sons: The lady of Robert Lang, esq. of Portland-place;—of Henry Meux, esq. in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury;—of J. H. Tremayne, M. P. in New-street, Spring Gardens;—of Major Gen. Sir W. Parker Carroll, at Fullahouse Tipperary;—of Wm. Lowe, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square.
Of a daughter: The lady of H. Wheatley, esq. at Hampton Court.

DEATHS.—Mr. Brodie, father in-law to the Marquis of Huntley.
At Old Windsor, on the 16th Jan. greatly lamented, the Right Hon. Lord Walsingham.
At Belsize-house, Hampstead, aged 28, the Marchioness of Ormond, wife of the Marquis of O.—On Thursday night, at his house in Duke-street, St. James's, Count Zenobio, in his 56th year. The Count, who was excessively vain of his ancestry, was descended from the first family in Europe among the noblesse, being not merely a Prince in the Venetian Republic, but also a Prince of the House of Austia, Count Zenobio was also the nephew of Emo the late Admiral of Venice; he was the owner of the palace of Emo and Zenobio.—At Cowes, the lady of Jas. Macdonald, esq. M. P.—At Edinbu gh, Sir J. Henderson, of Fardel, Fifeshire.—Aged 80, Robt. Stokes, esq. of Queen's row, Walworth.—In Piccadilly, aged 58, Mrs. Amelia Noel.—In Holles-street, Cavendish square, Mrs. Dalton, of Albury.—Drowned last week, at Reading, while bathing according to custom, Wm. Blandy, esq. alderman of that borough.—In South Lambeth, aged 57, J. Bridges, esq.—At Crinan, aged 108, Janet Malley, who retained her senses to the day of her death: last harvest she attended the field, and in one day cut down six stacks of corn.—On the 11th ult. aged 102, in full possession of her faculties, Mrs. Sarah Foster, of Coals, near Whittlesea.—Aged 74, Martha, wife of Mr. W. Heald' of News Palace-yard.—Dec. 25, aged 61, Mr. R. Palmer, of Drury lane Theatre: his remains have been intered in the church-yard of St. Martin-in the-fields.—At Hastings, H. Martell. esq. of Norfolk street, Strand.—In. Hanover-street, aged 28, Capt. J. Prince, of the Coldstream Guards.—Aged 64, Mary, the wife of Mr. Hogan, Derby-street, Westminster.
On Sunday last, the 28th December at Oakley-park. near Ludlow, Lady Clive, in the eighty-fourth year of her age, relict of Robert, first Lord Clive, the founder of our empire in Bengal. Lady Clive was in various parts of India when her husband commanded the army there. She joined him in Calcutta after the retaking of that town, and decisive battle of Plassey. The death of Lord Clive took place in 1774. After that tragical event Lady Clive retired to the country, and confined herself to the society of her near connexions: above 40 years of her blameless life were thus passed in widowhood and seclusion near Ludlow, in Shropshire. Her ladyship was the mother of the present Earl of Powis, and grandmother to the Duchess of Northumberland and Lady Harriet Wynn.—In Edgware-road, aged 34, Rebecca, the wife of Rear Admiral C. Dudley Pater.—At Cheltenham, Alex. Peterkin, esq. of Chatham, Jamaica. At Great Marlow, aged 77, Mrs. Lovegrove.—Aged 74, Jas. Gibbs, esq. of Walbrook.—On Sundy last, at his house, in Harper-street, Daniel Braithwaite, esq. F. R. S. and A. S. aged 86, formerly comptroller of the Foreign Post Office.
Of the gout in his stomach, Lieut. Gen. Floyd, col. of the 8th dragoons, and Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury.—Aged 85, P. Cherry, esq. of Gloucester-place, New Road.—Lately at Ashburton, aged 84, Mrs. Mary Dunning.—Aged 80, Ann, the wife [illegible]d. Thornton, esq. of St. John's, Southwark.—In Devonshire-place, the wife of Gen. Morse.—Geo. Helder, esq. of Euston-square. Isabella, daughter of Sir Francis Blake, of Twisel Castle, Durham.—At Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, Helen, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. V. Sampson, rector of Errigal, Derry.—In Princes-street, James Shaw, esq. son of the late Dr. Shaw, of Russell-square.—At Ovid village, state of New York, on his journey to Upper Canada, Mr. Humphrey Weller, formerly of Deptford.—Mr. Mathew Brown, late of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, printer.—Mr. John Skirvin, of Ratcliff Highway, printer.—At Barnaby, Northamptonshire, Mr. George Riogrosi, formerly of Wilton.—Mr. Daniel Deale, of Christ's Hospital.—Mrs. Sarah Holdsworth, of Crown-row, Walworth.—At South Cave, aged 80, the Rev. W. Stopford. M. A. rector of Wyham, Lincolnshire.—At East Dereham, aged 50, the Rev. E. Coud.—In Hoxton-square, Mr. R. Brooke.—In Fore-steet, Cripplegate, aged 28, Mr. Geo. Case.—In Brunwick-square, aged 88, Mrs. Gooch.—In Hornsey-lane, Highgate, Mr. Chas. Brunsden.—On Friday se'-anight, Mr. John Cowie, of Lea Birdge, Clapton, aged sixty-seven.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

APRIL, 4.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent Acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty having been pleased by Letters Patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Tested at Westminster, the 27th day of September in the 57th Year His Majesty's reign, and received in this Colony, to constitute within His Majesty's Territories in the Island of Ceylon an Archdeaconry to be stiled the Archdeaconry of Colombo and to be subject and subordinate during His Majesty's pleasure to the Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta and to nominate and appoint the Honourable and Reverend Thomas James Twisleton, Clerk, Master of Arts, to be Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Colombo; the said Constitution by His Royal Highness and Appointment of The Honourable & Reverend Thomas James Twisleton to be Archdeacon, is notified by His Excellency to take effect from the First day of April current.
His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint the Reverend George Bisset Master of Arts, to be Senior Colonial Chaplain and Principal of Schools in Ceylon from 1st April 1818.
By His Excellency's Command.
(Signed) J. RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

APRIL 11th 1818.

The warfare in the disturbed Kandyan Provinces has produced in the last week very few events of sufficient consequence to be laid before the Public. Major Coxon continues to preserve the neighbourhood of Allipoot in great tranquility & he has been lately most judiciously availing himself of the good disposion of the people, by employing them at very moderate wages to clear the roads and cut down the jungle on each side: he very properly remarks that cutting down the jungle is equivalent to disarming the Rebels: the Provinces of Wellassy & Bintenne are quiet, but the Villages are mostly deserted and there is little appearance of friendly disposition except among the Moormen who are naturally well inclined to the British Government and have proved eminently useful to the Commissariat ever sinde these unhappy disturbances began.
Wallapany, Hewahetty Korale and Doombera persevere obstinately in their hostility, which they demonstrate by taking unusual pains to block up the roads and to molest all escorts and Convoys on their march—very few casualties have occured: the People of Harispattoo have been some time in open Rebellion & resisted all the efforts of the Resident to pacify them, although he remained several days for that purpose in Camp where he was joined by the 1st Adigar on the 2d April: The Ratamahatme or Chief of Harispattoo is brother to the Wellassy Dessave who is now a close Prisoner in Kandy, in consequence of his having been detected by Col. Kelly in carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the Rebels of Doombera.
A very feeble attempt was made on the evening of the 5th to create an alarm in Kandy, and the probable object was the escape of the 2d Adigar & some other Prisoners confined in Eyheylapola's House: about 8 o'clock in the Evening a stable attached to that house was discovered to be on fire, and every means to extinguish it were used with promptitude and success: But this device to occupy the attention of the Serjeant and men on duty there and throw them off their guard was entirely baffled: suspicion of further design was immediately excited and the very first step taken by the Serjeant was to secure the Prisoners: a back door which had been nailed up was found open and through this the plan was in all probability for the prisoners to have escaped, if any opportunity had been offered. To second this scheme just as the fire was nearly got under and before the Commandant Lieut. Colonel Moffatt whose vigilance is always on the alert had left the spot, some Musquet shot were fired from the Hill across the Lake, directed both towards the House and Castle: this was the signal for a fire being opened almost all round the Town, from the Hill above the Condesaly, Gonorrna and Trincomalee Guard Houses, and on the Commandant's House and Barracks of the 73rd Regt. the Garrison was instantly under Arms and ready to punish any attempt the Kandyans might be rash enough to make.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. George Gregory, Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Ganjam.
Mr. Charles Woodcock, Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Guntoor.

Head Quarters of the Deckan: Camp at Pooltamba. Monday 6th March 1818.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
MARCH 17. 1818.

The arrangements in progress, rendering it unnecessary to continue the First Division of the Army of the Deckan, embodied, His Excellency the Commander in Chief directs it's discontinuance from this date, and the several Divisional, and Brigade Appointments, and the Departments hereafter specified, will be discontinued and paid up to the 31st Instant.
Brigadies, of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, Paymaster's Department,
Commissary of Stores' Department,
Senior Engineer,
Baggage Master's Department,
Superintending Surgeon,
Deputy Medical Storekeeper's Department,
Persian Interpreter,
Provost Marshal and Establishment,
Field Establishment of Guides, Quarter Master General's Department.

The Commander in chief cannot, on this occasion, omit recording the high sense he entertains, of the merits, and services of the First Division of the Army of the Deckan.—His Excellency has on several proud occasions noticed the zeal, and ability of the Officers, and the patience, discipline, and gallantry of the Troops, but His Excellency now feels it a duty, to notice the highly orderly, and exemplary conduct, of the Devision on all occasions, speaking in such strong terms the credit due to the several Brigadiers, Commanding Officers of Corps, and Brigade, and Regimental Staff; while Sir Thomas Hislop reflects with no common pride on the manner his gallant Troops have maintained the high reputation of the Madras Army it is a fact to be recorded, equally honorable both to the Officers and Troops, that in no instance, has a General Court Martial been assembled, in the Division, for any offence committed by the Troops, since it's formation, or does the Orderly Book record one single instance of censure.
To Lieut. Colonel Mackinths, Deputy Commissary-General,
Captain Carfrae, Paymaster,
Captain Mackintosh, Commissary of Stores,
Captain Spinkie, Baggage Master, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, offers his warmest thanks, and acknowledgements, for the eminent services they have rendered him, not only for their conspicuous zeal, as Officers in the Field, but for the efficiency of their several important Departments, which throughout the service, have been conducted with a well directed ability, as honorable to these Officers, as their exertions have been advantageous to the Service.
To Captain Briggs, Persian Interpreter, His Excellency the Commander in Chief offers his best thanks and cordial acknowledgements for the valuable service he has rendered him on all occasions.
The Commander in Chief must again notice, the efficiency of the Medical Department, which has been most ably conducted by Mr. Superintending Surgeon Annesly, to whom, as well as to Mr. Stritch, Deputy Medical Storekeeper, The Commander in Chief offers his acknowledgments, and praises, which are so justly due to their unintermitting exertions, and able arrangments.

MARCH 19, 1818.

Assistant Surgeon John Wylie, at present in medical charge of Details attached to the Poonah Subsidiary Force, is appointed to the medical charge of the Horse, and Foot Artillery, attached to the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force.

Head Quarters of the Army of the Deckan: Camp at Aurungabad Monday 30th Mar. 1818.

The Commander in Chief having received from Brigadier General Smith, Commanding the 4th, or Poonah Division of the Army of the Deckan, a report of the meritorious Conduct of Subidar Peer Mahomed of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, commanding a detached Post from Toka, at the Village of Huris, His Excellency requests that Brigadier General Smith will direct his acknowledgments to be made to Subadar Peer Mahomed, for the zeal, and spirit, with which he attacked, and successfully drove off, a party of Bajee Row's Horsemen, from the Post of Huris, on the 25th February last.
The Commander in Chief having received from Brigadier General Doveton, commanding the 2d or Hyderabad Division of the Army of the Deckan, a report of the successful operations of a Detachment of his Highness the Nizam's Regular Infantry, under Major Pitman, against the Fort of Ungungoam, which with very limited means, was invested by that

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Officer, in a most spirited style, on the 12th Instant when Batteries were erected, and opened with such success, that the Enemy evacuated the Garrison during the night.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has to offer his acknowledgments to Major Pitman, for his judicious arrangements, and decision on this occasion, and to express his approbation of the conduct of Lieutenant Lawrance, (of the Bengal Artillery.) who commanded the Artillery.

Brigadier General Pritzler having reported the surrender of the Forts of Jaypoor, Vezier Ghur, and Poorunder, on the 12th, 15th and 16th Instant, to the Division of the Reserve of the Army of the Deckan, under that Officer's command, His Excellency the Commander in Chief has again the satisfaction to express his approbation, in terms of praise, of the zeal, ability, and exertions, of Brigadier General Pritzler, and of the persevering energy, and spirit, of his gallant Detachment.

The Commander in Chief, most cordially participates in the approbation Brigadier General Pritzler has expressed, of the conduct of every Officer and Soldier, who were employed on the occasion, and His Excellency desires Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple, Commanding the Artillery, and Captain Nutt, the Commanding Engineer, to accept his acknowledgments, and praise, for their valuable services, and professional exertions, on this occation.

Letters from the Isle of France, *via* Calcutta, mention that several merchantmen had been seized by one of H. M. Frigates at that station; but our accounts do not enter into particulars.

[*Mad. Gaz. April* 11.

Accounts from Batavia represent the existence of considerable disaffection to the Dutch Government. At Cheribon, the inhabitants had put to death the Salt Agent, and an American Captain, whom the Rebels mistook for a Dutchman, and they murdered all whom they fancied hostile to their interest. A large force had been dispatched from Batavia to quell the insurrection.

[*Mad. Courier. April* 21.

The Hastings is expected to sail without delay.

Passengers.—The Hon. Mrs. Harris, Lieut. M. Tweedie, 2d 2d N. I. Lieut. J. Roy, Madras Eur. Reg. Mrs. H. Fortescue, R. N. Mr. James Stewart—Children: Misses Frances, Ellen Maria, & Eugenia Harris; M. E & A. S. Fitzjames,—Master George Anstruther Harris.

[*Gov. Gaz. April* 23.

Arrivals.—Capt. Kirchhoffer, Ben. E. Regt.—Lieut. Kennedy. Ben. Art.—Ensign Fisher, H. M. 22d N. I

Departure.—Lieut. Col. Vaughan, 4th N. Vet. B.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy. Rs.	Buy. Ans.	—April 28, 1818.— Six per Cent. Loan	Sell. Rs.	Sell. Ans.
7	4	Obligation. Dec.	8	0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, 17, April 1818.

Mr. S. Swinton, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties, at Agra.

The Hon'ble J. E Elliot, Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. Philip York Lindsay, assistant to the Salt Agent at Cuttack, and assistant to the Collector of Customs, at Balasore.

APRIL 17, 1818.

Mr. George Templer, Commercial Resident at Jungypore.

Yesterday, being the day appointed by the Proclamation of Government for the commencement of public mourning, on the occasion of the death of our lamented Princess, the Bell of the Cathedral of St. John, tolled a solemn knell, at the usual hour, for the assembly of the congregation. The interior of the Cathedral was hung with black; and on entering the sacred edifice, every circumstance combined to impress the mind with awe and solemnity. The Lord Bishop preached a Sermon on the melancholy occasion, which was admirably calculated to illustrate the deplorable loss which the nation has sustained; and to call forth such reflections on the instability of human life, which such a season of grief should awaken in the Christian mind. The effect produced by this excellent and truly impressive discourse, on those who have been enabled to listen to it, induces us to hope, that such as have not had the opportunity of hearing it, may be gratified by its perusal. We trust, that we shall be pardoned for this suggestion: but we are sincerely persuaded, that a Sermon so replete with sound reflection and grave admonition, is likely to produce as much benefit in the closet, as we feel it has occasioned from the pulpit. The text chosen for this afflicting occasion, was the following passage from the 16th verse of the 3d Chapter of Genesis.

'*Unto the woman he said, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow, and thy conception: In sorrow thou shalt bring forth.*' [*Ind. Gaz.*

By letters of the 4th of this month, we learn, that the Left Division of the Grand Army was then on its march towards Mundlah, on the Nurbadda, District of Gurrah, to reduce the Fort, which has been ceded to the British by the Rajah of Berar, but retained by the Garrison. They expected to reach it about yesterday or the day before, and that it would be likely to fall in the course of next week. It is commanded by a height from which a hot bombardment can be carried on. With respect to situation in other points, it is said to be strong, being entirely surrounded by water.

We learn also that the first battalion of the twenty-first native infantry, are on the march to Purtaubghur, via Dinapore.—*Hurk.*

We have received Letters, dated Camp before Chandah, 8th April, and Hingin Ghaut, some marches distant from Chandah, 10th April. The Force under Colonel Scott, has laid siege to this place, which is represented as strong. On coming to the ground before it, a body of about 500 of the enemy made their appearance, and were immediately pursued. They were, however, too far in advance to be overtaken: and the pursuit was relinquished. The force before Chandah is said to consist of the Madras Troops, under Col. Scott, with the 6th, and a squadron of the 8th Bengal Cavalry: that under Col. Adam, consists of the 5th Cavalry, two Grenadier Companies of the 2d 10th, six companies of the 1st 19th and five Companies of the Light Battalion—Chandah is said to be a very strong place, and a large populous town. It is surrounded by two walls and defended by 65 guns, with a Fort in the middle. It is said that a large quantity of treasure is lodged in it, which we hope will soon reward the bravery of our galant troops, by whom it is invested. On approaching it, Colonel Scott's force was fired upon, and the place refused to be given up.

In the mean time it is said that effectual measures have been adopted by His Excellency, Marquis Hastings to ensure the tranquillity and submission of the newly conquered provinces. Major General Sir David Ochterlony is understood to have been invested with very high powers by the Governor General: and the Head quarters of this gallant Officer will, it is said, be fixed somewhere in the Centre of Rajpootana. We trust we may therefore; augur most favourably of the future: and calculate on that part of India enjoying a state of peace and prosperity; to which it has long been a stranger,

"Major MacLeod with the Company of Artillery and Ordnance, attached to Major Genl. Donkin's Division of the Army, arrived at Agra on the 27th of March, with the exception of 4 six pounders, and a Detachment of Golundauze under Lieut. Croxton, left at Rampore near Tonk.

"Major General Donkin, with His Majesty's 8th Royal Irish Dragoons, and 14th Regt. of Foot, also the 1st 25th N. I. arrived at Meerut on the 5th of April, and on the 8th, the new Levies under Capt. Gilman, occupied the cantonments at Muttra, this corps including Native Officers is about 1,200 strong.

"A Detachment consisting of the 1st N. Cav., and the Right Wing of the 2d 12th N. I. arrived at Muttra, on the 12th of April, under the command of Lieut-Col. Vanrenan. The 4th Regt. of Cavalry marched from Rampore, on the 4th of April, and was expected to reach Muttra, by the end of the month; the 2d Regt. of Cavalry is also expected at that Station shortly.

"The Left Wing of the 2d 12th N. I. a Company of Pioneers under Lieut. Pringle, a Datachment of Golundaze with 4 six-pounders, under Lieut. Croxton, with Col. Gardner's Horse; the whole under the command of Major Harriett of the 12th, remained at Tonk Rampoora. Captain Gowan, with his Troop of Native Horse Artillery, had marched from thence to Rampore, to join the 3d Regt. of Cavalry, which was to be stationed some where in that neighbourhood Lieut Col. Kelly, with the 1st 27th, had proceeded to join the Reserve, but it was expected, would ultimately go to Muttra:

"Jamshed Khan, one of Meer Khan's Sirdars, for sometime manifested a refractory disposition, refusing to deliver up his guns, but by a movement of the Reserve, and a judicious advance of the Cavalry under Colonel Knox.—he was induced to submit and deliver up his guns. A detachment with 300 draft Bullocks, left Agra on the 14th, to bring these guns with their ammunition and stores to that fortress, nearly 100 guns, mostly of small calibre, which were taken from Meer Khan and his other Sirdars, had previously arrived at Agra, but in such a wretched state of equipment, as to be of little use for any purpose.

[*Ind. Gaz.*"

FRANCFORT JOURNALS.

LONDON, 16th January.

Captain Buchan, who has lately arrived from Newfoundland in the corvette La Pique, is to be engaged in the expedition preparing for the Arctic Pole. Captain Ross is also to be employed. These two officers will be accompanied by four Lieutenants, of whom two will be under the Captains, and the other two will command two small vessels to be employed as tenders. Two of these vessels will go up Davis's Straits, whose extent and outlet are equally unknown, and the two others will steer direct towards the pole, if possible, between Iceland and Greenland. The expedition will be ready to put to sea at the beginning of March next.

Advices from Sierra Leone state that the expedition sent to explore the interior of Africa, has returned unsuccesful. It was not able to penetrate beyond 50 leagues from Rio Nunes; one of the chiefs of the country opposing its further progress. Capt. Campbell with several officers have died, and the expedition has lost all its horses and mules. Another attempt will be more by a different route.

It is not known if Mina will be conducted to Mexico. Some persons think that as he was born in Spain, he will be sent to Europe, in order to undergo an examination which may lead to important results. The following Paragraph is taken from the Times; "We have announced, on the authority of the Gazette of Mexico that Mina with 25 of his partisans had been made prisoners and his detachment of 200 men dispersed. The fate of individuals taken with arms in their hands, fighting against the existing government is not uncertain; but altho' we have no positive information respecting the execution of Mina, yet intelligence of an official nature announces "that the foreign adventurers who have been taken with Mina have been shot as incendiaries, traitors, disturbers of the tranquillity of the province and movers of the revolt against the Sovereign of Spain and the Mexican authorities." This Intelligence can surprize no one, and it is only from motives of humanity that we publish it. The English adventurers ought to know, that if they are once embarked in an affair of this nature they can look for no relief from their own government.

BRUSSELS, 21st January.

The french government has just adopted new measures which will render the introduction of foreign merchandise into the Kingdom more difficult than formerly, as well by sea as by land: the triple line of inspection has been extended and even augmented, and in some cantons it has been quadrupled, and moreover the Generals of the army of observation have forbidden in the most rigorous terms all co-operation with smuggling. Lately, a large quantity of English manufactures was seized in French Flanders.

LONDON, 16th January.

By intellegence from New York of the 20th December, it appears that the insurgent Spaniards have executed Golverstown; and Commodore Aury, informed that preparations were making in the United States to drive him from Amelia Island, was preparing to embark.

VIENNA, 19th January.

It is announced that an imperial ordinance is about to appear, which will give to the son of the Duchess of Parma the title of Duke of Modling, the title of Highness and the first rang after the princes of the imperial family.

PARIS, 20th January.

American journals of the 20th December confirm the news of the capture of the rebel Mina, in spite of the ridiculous assertions by which the Morning Chronicle and its echoes at Paris endeavored to deny an event so disagreeable to all friends of revolutions.

LONDON, 16th January.

A loan of three millions sterling is proposed to be negociated in England for the Prussian government.

This loan, which is made for 36 years is to bear 5 per cent. interest per ann, with a discount of 5 per cent for the immediate payment of the whole sum.

LEIPZIG, 18th January.

Our fair is now over: it has been on the whole a very good one, but especially for English merchandizes. The cotton manufactures of Saxony have not succeeded so well.

LONDON, 18th January.

The Russian squadron is detained at Spithead by contrary winds: it will sail as soon as the wind is favorable.

Yesterday official advices were received from the Havannah, dated the 1st December, they dispel all the doubts which had been started relative to the fate of Mina. The following dispatches, which announce that he has fallen into the power of the royalists, were published the 1st November in an extraordinary Gazette of the government of Mexico.

Dispatch of Colonel Don Francisco de Orrantia, addressed to H. E. the Viceroy Don Juan Ruez de Apodaca.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I congratulate your Ex. in that I have taken prisoner, about 7 o'clock this evening, the traitor Mina, accompanied by 25 others, in the pass of Venadito on the estate of Tlachiquera, where he was with 200 men: nearly half have been killed, and amongst others the rebell Pedro Moreno, whose head has been brought here where I have just arrived, &c. &c.

SILAO 27th October 1817, 8 o'clock at night.

BASLE 17th January.

We have received from Cairo the intelligence that Mr. Louis Burkhard, the youngest son of Colonel Gedeon Burkhard, died there of a dysentery, under the name, he had adopted, of Sheik Ibrahim. Being in England, Mr. Louis Burkhard, ardent, enterprizing and nimated with the desire of acquiring knowlege, offered his services to the English society for discoveries in the interior of Africa. After having learnt the languages and acquired the requisite information for a voyage of this nature, he set out several years ago, and repaired to Cairo in order to join the caravan which arrived there every year from Tombuctoo, and to penetrate into that country which has hitherto been inaccessible to Europeans. But the troubles which arose in that part of the world delayed for a whole year the arrival of the caravan. By means of his Mussulman costume, and the perfect knowlege he had of the arabic and turkish languages, Mr. Burkhard made a great number of new and important discoveries, which in all probability, the English society will publish. At length, this caravan, so long and so impatiently expected, arrived; but before he was able to join it, Mr. Burkhard sunk, and his death disappointed the fairest hopes. His absence was unable to weaken his attachment for his country, in the course of last winter he remitted a considerable sum for the relief of the indigent.

LONDON, 10th January.

Ministers have sent to their friends in both houses of Parliament, the usual circular inviting them to be in London on the 27th January next for the consideration of important business.

VIENNA, 13th January.

It is thought that the Diet will without delay fix the military quotas of the Germanic confederation. The following it, is pretended, are the principal bases of the system of organisation. The population of the states forming the confederation is estimated at 29 million souls. Austria and Prussia come in for 16 millions; Bavaria 3,400,000; Hanover 1, 00,000; Wurtemburg 1,300,000; Saxony 1,200.000; Bade 1,000,000; Hesse, electorate, 540,000; Lippe Detmold 80,000; Lippe Schaumbourg 30,000; Waldeck 50,000; Saxe Weimar 180,000; Saxe-Gotha 180,000; Houses of Anhalt 120,000; Houses of Schwarzbourg 116,000; Hesse, grand duchy, 560,000; Hesse Hombourg 25,000; Meiningen, Cobourg, Hildbourghansen 160,000; Houses of Reuss 84,000; Houses of Hohenzollern 55,000; Holstein 360,000; Oldenbourg 220,000; Mecklenbourg Schwerin 330.000; Brunswick 220,000; Mecklenbourg Strelitz 70,000; Luxembourg 240,000; Nassau 280,000; Hambourg 126,0 0; Breme 50,000; Francfort 50,000; Lubeek 44,000; Lichtenstein 10,000.

The military quota in time of peace, will be 120 thousand men, of which 96 thousand infantry, 18 thousand cavalry, 6000 artillery &c.

The artillery will be in the proportion of 5 pieces to each 1,000 men. In time of war, the cavalry will be doubled and the artillery tripled. A plurality of voices is to determine, to what state of the confederation, the choice of commander in chief is to be left in time of war: in time of peace there is to be none. The commander in chief to be confirmed by the confederation, and to have the title of Field Marshal of the German confederation, before the enemy. He will have the appointment of the general staff (*état major*) of the army of the confederation and he will be responsible for its conduct. He is to conduct his army according to his own plans, and address his reports to the Diet.

CADIZ, 2d January.

The Russian squadron on its arrival at this port will be saluted by the batteries of the roads and those of the Isle of Leon. The Russian minister is directed by his sovereign, the Emperor Alexander, to deliver it over in the most solemn manner to the persons nominated by our monarch to receive it. The Russian crews will remain on shore a fortnight or three weeks in the houses which have been prepared for them, they will receive in abundance every necessary supply to refresh them after their fatigues. They will then be embarked on board several transports and carried back to their own country. The spanish officers, who have been appointed to command the ships which Russia cedes to us, as well as the crews are already at La Caracca. It seems certain that this maritime force, which is to be joined by the ship of the line the Asia, and eight large transports full of troops and ammunition, will sail without any delay for our American possessions. A few days since, three fastsailing armed vessels of from 18 to 26 guns fitted out here to cruise against the insurgent cruisers which infest the straits, where they commit every species of robbery.

The day before yesterday, a heavy cannonade was heard which lasted three hours; it is supposed they have fallen in with the pirates.

MADRID, 2d January.

The army which is in cantonments in Andalusia and Estramadura, destined for America, and of which Lieutenant General the Count of Abisbal is commander in chief, is composed of the following corps, 4 battalions of infantry of the line of 1000 men each, 4 ditto of 800 ditto, 2 regiments of light infantry; 2 regiments of cavalry, of which one is light and the other dragoons: this army is organised into 2 divisions of infantry and one of cavalry. There is also a depot for a regiment of infantry and another of cavalry, for the purpose of drilling the recruits destined to complete the corps now in America.

LONDON, 9th January.

Nothing proves better how much our trade is increased than the large quantity of cotton employed in our manufactories this year as compared with the preceding; this difference amounts to 7,370 bales in favor of 1817.

LONDON, 9th January.

Lord Sidmouth has signed, some days since, warrants to set at liberty all the state prisoners who were then in prison, upon condition that they entered into a recognizance to appear next term, if called on. They have accepted this condition, except two prisoners, one at London and the other at Manchester.

LONDON, 6th JANUARY.

The bulletin published at the beginning of this month, of the King's health, differs in no respects from the former ones. The bodily health and mental alienation continue unaltered.

The American ship of the line Franklin sailed a few days since for the Mediterranean, she carries 85 pieces of cannon on two decks, she is one of the most beautiful ships that have ever been built.

The King of Spain has just issued a degree prohibiting all his subjects to trade in negroes on the coasts of Africa north of the line.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE OBSERVER,

DECEMBER 28th 1817.

ROLLS COURT—TUESDAY.

RETIREMENT OF SIR WILLIAM GRANT.

His honour came into court at three o'clock, and was occupied for nearly two hours in hearing petitions. He gave judgment in one case. As soon as he had finished, the gentlemen of the bar bowed respectfully: they then all rose up & Sir Arthur Piggott, the father of the Chancery bar, thus addressed his honour:—"Upon your retirement, Sir, from that seat of justice upon which for more than sixteen years you have presided, the gentlemen of the bar attending this court are desirous of expressing the sentiments with which they are impressed upon an event of great regret and concern to them, and upon which they are desirous of expressing the unfeigned respect which you abundantly merited, and to which you are so justly entitled. The [illegible] and wisdom of your decisions [illegible] conducive to the benefit [illegible] serviceable [illegible] observance of justice, which [illegible] calculated to excite emulation, [illegible] illustrious example for imitation. Accept, [illegible] the cordial and sincere wishes of those whom you leave devoted to the labour of this place—that, with the gratifying reflection which will be the meritorious reward of so considerable a portion of your life so meritoriously and exemplarly employed, you may enjoy health and happiness in repose, on your succession from the business and labour, from the toil and anxiety of a painful judicial station, to the importance and eminence of which you have, in so great a degree, and in so distinguished a manner, contributed, & on which you have cast additional lustre."

His Honour rose, was visibly agitated, and replied to this effect:

"It is impossible that I should not be deeply affected by the sentiments expressed towards me by the gentlemen of the bar. The favourable view they have taken of my conduct, and the kind wishes with which they regard my retirement, excite my warmest gratitude. The attention I have shown to them could not be greater than their own merits claimed. I have uniformly found the gentlemen who attend this Court equally distinguished for learning in their profession, and for the honour and liberality with which they practised it. The kindness, attention, and respect which I have always experienced from them affect me sensibly and call for my most cordial thanks. Their conduct towards me since I had the honour to preside in this Court, and the sentiments they now express on my retirement, I shall ever remember with gratitude, and cherish the remembrance as the sweetest solace of the remainder of my life. Gentlemen, farewell! My best wishes shall ever attend you."

While pronouncing the last sentence, his voice faultered, and he hurried immediately out of Court, struggling to repress his tears. The gentlemen of the bar seemed greatly affected. The Court was quite crowded. All the King's Counsel (except Mr. Leach) and the other Chancery Lawyers, were present. They were heard remarking as they retired, "We shall never again see such a Master of the Rolls."

MISCELLANEOUS: CHIEFLY DOMESTIC.

Windsor. Dec. 23—Her Majesty who returned from Bath on Monday, remained at the Castle during the whole of the day. In the course of the morning the Queen visited the King. A few days ago, the King expressed a wish to have a chair made of a peculiar shape, from an idea of feeling more ease when sitting. Mr. Banting, the upholsterer, was directed to make a model agreeable to the instructions of the Monarch. The model was produced and explained to his Majesty, who gave his approval, and the chair was made. Last week this piece of furniture was sent to Windsor, placed in his Majesty's apartments, and the King expressed himself highly pleased with its construction, from the ease and comfort he experienced. I have been told that the King observed the absence of his family, and every morning he would make the most anxious inquiries, repeatedly expressing his fears of their death. It was for the purpose of relieving his mind that the Queen visited him this morning. It is said that the unexpected apprisal of the Queen's presence has been accompanied with much improvement in tranquillizing the King."

The Queen will go to Brighton, about the 5th of January, to pass a fortnight at the Pavilion. Early in February, her Majesty will return to Bath, for three weeks or a month.——The sale of Lord Courtenay's estate in Limerick, closed on Friday last, after a continuance of four days. The estate averaged at the auction upwards of seventeen year purchase on the high rents, and the total amount of the sale exceeded 150,000l. The greater part was purchased by the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady. Lord Courtenay is now a fugitive in America ——Four transports, of about 300 tons each, are ordered to be doubled (to secure them from the ice), and to be fitted at Woolwich, for the purpose of making a voyage of discovery and investigation to the northward of America, Europe, and Asia. The recent discoveries made by Lieutenant Kotzebue, of the Russian navy, and more so, we understand, the reports made by our own Greenlandmen this season, are the circumstances which have given a renewed feeling and interest to the subject of a north west passage——It is reported in the German papers that a matrimonial union is in contemplation [illegible] the Duke of Cambridge and the [illegible] of the Landgrave Frederic [illegible] Wilhelmina [illegible]

THE LONDON [illegible]
3d, Jan. 1818.

[This Gazette contains an Order in Council authorising the importation into the island of Newfoundland (for the ensuing season only) of bread, flour, Indian corn, and live stock, from the territories of the United State in British built ships, owned by British subjects. Also announces the following appointments:—Dr. Gillies and Dr. W. Beatty, to be the Regent's Physicians Extraordinary for Scotland, and Dr Geo. Bell, to be surgeon in Ordinary. James S. Dauglas, Esq. to be British Consul General in Morocco.]

The Prince Regent—Sir Henry Halford left the Pavilion at Brighton about nine or ten days since, when the Prince Regent, we are happy to say, was enjoying much better health than his Royal Highness had done for some time previous. We are extremely concerned however to say, that the prince has not recovered from his late severe loss.

The Prince Regent feels himself, we understand, unequal to the opening of the ensuing Session of Parliament, as he would then have the grievous and overwhelming task of proclaiming publicly, in a speech from the Throne to the two Houses of Parliament, the death of his daughter and her infant; and in consequence, we understand the Session of Parliament will be opened on the 27th inst. by Commission, when it is expected that the change of succession to the throne will be noticed.

Her Majesty, who, we are glad to say, continues to enjoy good heath, has frequently visited the King since her return from Bath. We understand it is not true, as has been stated, that her Majesty goes to Brighton on the 5th inst.

Prince Leopold.—To-morrow morning is the time fixed upon for the departure of Prince Leopold from Claremont to Came, in Dorsetshire, for the recovery of his health.

It is but too true, by the recent accounts from St. Lucie, that the Governor, Major Gen. Seymour, perished from the late dreadful hurricane in that island. His lady with her nine children, and her brother, Mr. Pinckney, who was the Governor's Aid-de Camp and Secretary, were however providentially and miraculously preserved.

BRITISH OFFICERS AND SPANISH PATRIOTS.

(FROM AN AMERICAN PAPER)

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—We have taken some pains to ascertain the precise state of the circumstances in the case of the ten British officers on Friday committed for trial, by the Judges of the Circuit Court now in session; and offer the following outline as one which we believe may be relied on as far as it goes:—Col. J. D Needham; Captains J. D. Perkins, J B. Holland,——Ferrier; Lieutenants R. Stacey, J. Stacey, and Charles Webster, Surgeon Robert Fry, Serjeant Major Benjamin Pearkes, and Frederick Beix, said to be a Cossaque nobleman, are the persons implicated in the alleged misdemeanours. The Substance of the charge was, that they made arrangements last summer in Brussels to combine and create a regiment of cavalry, with which to join the Patriots in South America. With this design they embarked at Antwerp on board the American ship Parnasso, and arrived at New London a few weeks ago. From thence they came to Philadelphia, and took their passages on board the brig Ellen, of this port, which vessel, cleared but last week for Surinam. They were accompanied by John Williams and Peter Hogan, who were to have served in the capacity of serjeants or commissaries, and by whose information to the Spanish Consul the intended expedition was discovered and interrupted. It appeared that each man was fully provided with cavalry equipments, and there was no doubt of their intention to take part with the Patriots in carrying on hostilities. They were regularly drilled every morning at the Colonel's quarters, in Philadelphia, until arrested, and most, it not all of them it was understood, had been in the British service. One of them wore the Waterloo badge in his buttonhole—After a very full examination of many witnesses on both sides, the Court remanded them all to prison, where they are to remain till April (the time of their trial), unless they can give bail, each one in the sum of three thousand dollars.

Adverting to the ostensible state of things in Europe it is remarkable that British offi[illegible] should have been associated in the ca[illegible] [illegible] for waging war a[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

PAUPERS—The paupers are increa[illegible] most alarming degree, and the necessity of distinguishing between these who have real claims upon the charity of the metropolis, and impostors, has induced the Lord Mayor to declare to those brought before him, that in all cases of imposition he will act with the greatest severity the law will allow. The stories now told to his Lordship are generally of the most romantic description, and of course are more easily detected than those which contained mere complaints of poverty of condition, without representing distant countries as the places of nativity, or misfortune by conflagration or any other violent calamity, as the cause of change of condition.

Amongst these brought before the Lord Mayor, was a nam named, by his own account; Burringe, of truly Hibernian voice and appearance, and having abont him all the character of an Irish peasant, except his spirit.

The Lord Mayor observing the national peculiarities of the man, and that his state was indeed very low, asked him what induced him to leave his own country, when it was well known there was no work to be had in this, and that the city in particular, was overflowing with paupers?

The Pauper; "Why, your honour, I came over from Halifax a short time back, and I want to get back again to my people."

The Lord Mayor: "What brought you & your people to Halifax. I suppose you were one of those who were once in flurishing circumstances?"

Pauper: "Why, your Worship, I was born in Halifax, and my mother was born there before me."

The Lord Mayor: "It is probable that you are right in point of time, but I think you can correct yourself as to place. You mean Ireland?"

Pauper: "Ireland! Where can that be? It isn't near Halifax, I'm sure. Do you know where it is, Paddy? (turning round to a big-headed fellow, with a large mop of curly hair)

Paddy: "What the devil do I know about it? I suppose it's over the water his Honour means. The fellows that fights their friends as well as their enemies?"

The Lord Mayor; "Well; the name of your Halifax friend, Mr. Burridge, is not likely to betray your secret. Pray is he of the Murphy's or O'Callaghan's? they are very hard working people in your country."

Pauper: "I don't know his other name, *your Lordship. We call him Paddy, because he's so fond of the vegetables.*"

The Lord Mayor: "What vegetables?"

Pauper: "Why, potatoes, and turkies, and whiskey?"

The Lord Mayor: "I suppose those vegetables all grow together in your country?"

Paddy.—"Yes, my Lord; but the Government love the whiskey so well, the devil a drop there is for the poor. "Faith, the truth is, the only vegetables we have now is potatoes and salt. You don't use them in this country without something else; and as I can eat them very well if I had only a bit of your beef along with 'em, the devil a one of me would ever go back if I had some of your vegetables to mix with my own."

The Lord Mayor.—"In what ship did you come over?"

Pauper.—"In what ship—Oh! in the Halifax merchantman."

The Lord Mayor.—Very well: and what was the name of your captain?

Pauper.—The name of my captain! Oh, now I understand you. You think I do'nt know his name?

The Lord Mayor.—Not at all I'm confident of the goodness of your memory.—I dare say his name was like mine.

Pauper.—In troth your honour's right; his name was Smith. We were always good natured to each other.

The Lord Mayor: "But how did you manage to become master of the brogues, or of that face? Nobody but a very discerning person would think you were born at such a distance from us"

Pauper: "I don't know howit is, but the ignorant people that knows no better take me for an Irishman or an Englishman; but, as God is my judge, I am from Halifax."

The Lord Mayor: "You shall be taken care of at the Compter until I clear away the imputation against you that charges you with being a native of part of this empire."

The pauper was sent to the Compter.

Some proceedings took place at New York on the 25th of last November, for the purpose [illegible] a settlement of Irish emigrants. [illegible] at Harmony Hall, and [illegible] calculated to pro[illegible] [illegible], a [illegible] fitting. [illegible] tition Congress early [illegible]

JANUARY 11, 1818.

The LONDON GAZETTE, Saturday, Jan. 10. 1818

[This Gazette notifies the appointment of Major Gen Sir Peregrine Maitland to be Lieutenant Governor of the Upper province of Canada, in the room of F. Gore, esq. resigned; also Sir Thomas Plomer to be Master of the Rolls, vice Sir William Grant; also the appointment by the Queen of Dr. Gibbs to be her Majesty's Physician; & Wm. Tudor, Esq. to be her Majesty's Surgeon Extraordinary; likewise creating the Rev. H A. Pie a Prebendary of Worcester; & presenting the Rev. S. Knight to the Vicarage of Halifax.]

Her Majesty, we understand, will postpone her visit to the Pavilion, until the arrival of the Duke of Cambridge from Hanover. An interesting subject, connected with the succession to the Crown, will then be discussed and settled, we allude to the marriage of the Duke with a German Princess.

Although so much has been said respecting the Duke of Wellington being expected in London, official letters were sent off to him in France on Friday night.

The Duke of York left town yesterday for Windsor.

REPORTED DEATH of LORD BYRON—It was yesterday very generally rumoured at the west end of the town, that Lord Byron had died at Lausanne in Switzerland. We have endeavoured to trace the report to its source, but have been unable to obtain any positive information on the subject.

The Abundance, store ship, was yesterday at her mooring in the River, for the reception of the distressed seamen who have been taken out of the streets of the metropolis by the benevolent care of the Committee appointed for that purpose. Great credit is due to the Officers of Government, for the extraordinary dispatch which has been used in getting this vessel ready; as she is of considerable size, capable of holding not less than 600 men. Besides the Abundance, two others, the Perseus and Plover, will be got ready forthwith.

Perhaps it might not be amiss, if a vessel or two were destined to the same use at the principal outports.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE, NOV. 10.

On the 21st of October, this colony was visited by the most furious hurricane ever known in this island. The details of this sad disaster would be equally long as painful. The loss is nearly 1,000 lives, 25 000 hogsheads of sugar of the present and past crop, incalculable losses in building, animals, and the necessaries of life, have occasioned a general desolation, and independently of the great anxiety caused by the loss of the shipping which were in different parts of the island, being either wrecked, damaged, or missing. St. Lucie and Dominica have equally suffered; the tempest reached also St. Vincent and Grenada. Its ravages extended to Guadaloupe, as well as Porto Rico and its neighbourhood, though in less degree. The loss experienced by Martinique alone may be calculated at 25,000,000 of francs, exclusively of the shipping. The works and buildings of entire parishes were razed to the ground. It lasted 20 hours, 12 of which with such inconceivable fury, as to produce all these disasters, and to destroy buildings which had withstood all former hurricanes. It will require many years before the colony can recover itself from this heavy calamity.

On Monday a meeting took place at the City of London Tavern, of merchants, ship owners, and others, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of affording relief to unemployed and distressed seamen, and to aid in the enforcement of the laws against impostors assuming the appearance of seamen for the purpose of begging. Mr Wilberforce was in the chair. The principal speakers were Messrs. Rowcroft, Frend, Stephen (M. P.) Drinkard and Ommaney; Lord Cochrane, Sir J. Shaw, the Lord Mayor, and Capt. Franklin, of the E I Co.'s service. No political observation were introduced, the speakers confining themselves strictly to the purposes for which they had assembled. Books were then opened, and subscription of several hundreds being collected, relief was in the course of the week extended to upwards of 200 distressed seamen, who were thus preserved from perishing in the streets.

Another benevolent meeting took place on Thursday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of forming a plan for the relief of paupers at present in the metropolis, and also for consideration of the means of abolishing mendicity altogether. Mr. Williams, the banker, was in the chair. The principal speakers were Messrs. Williams, Harrison, Hume, Tooke, Rowcroft, Frend, Martin, and the Rev Mr. Rudge. A committee was appointed to consider the means of carrying the above excellent object into effect. Several subscriptions were also received, which it is hoped, will be greatly increased by the contributions of a humane and feeling public.

On Thursday last, a sailing-match was fixed to take place between a boat belonging to a gentleman of Plymouth, and another to one of Stonehouse, which were to start from Barnpool, and after passing round the Edystone, to return to the Breakwater. The boats started with a moderate breeze from the eastward, and proceeded within two miles of the desired spot, when the wind became much stronger with a heavy sea, they then under a press of sail, each endeavouring to the utmost to surpass the other, when the Stonehouse boat, which was only a short distance from her competitor, disappeared in a moment (the sea at this time running tremendously high), with Lieut. J. W. Dyer, of the Royal Navy, Mr. Webster Harrison, and James Turnbull and Richard Seymour, watermen. The persons on board the other boat immediately, on losing sight of them, shortened sail, and endeavoured to make for the spot where they seemed to have disappeared, with the hope of saving them: but after looking around in every direction for a considerable time, without success, and to their own imminent danger, they bore away for Looe, where they safely arrived. The bodies have not yet been found.

MISCELLANEOUS: CHIEFLY DOMESTIC.

Prince Leopold having determined to finish his journey from Claremont to Came in one day, rose before 5 o'clock on Monday morning, and soon afterwards set off with his suite. He arrived at Staines about 7, and proceeded with all convenient speed through Bagshot, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, and Blandford, towards Came, where he arrived about ten o'clock.

It is stated that the Prince Regent has it in immediate contemplation to institute a Welch Order, similar to those of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, consisting of twelve Knights Companions, besides the Sovereign. We hope in a few days to be able to lay before our readers an accurate list of the distinguished personages on whom this new dignity is to be conferred. The Installation will probably take place on the 1st March, being the festival of St. David, the tutelary Saint of Wales. It is a singular coincidence, that at the time of the death of her lamented son, the Duke of Gloucester, Queen Anne was occupied in the arrangement of a similar Order. The intention, from what cause we have been unable to learn, was subsequently abandoned; but many original documents relating to the subject are still preserved in the Library of Jesus College, Oxford.

Tuesday morning early, died in his apartments in St James's Palace, Mr. Eldred, in the 100th year of his age. He was Page of the Presence to King George the Second, which office he may be said to have filled during three reigns; and although he filled it very respectably and correctly, being very attentive to his duty at Court, yet he never received any promotion. He was much respected and esteemed by all the attendants as Court.

JANUARY 18th.

PROJECTED DIVORCE IN HIGH LIFE.

The learned doctors of the long robe are at present busily engaged in taking the necessary preliminary steps to obtain a divorce between Harvey Aston Esq. and his lady, upon the usual ground of infidelity. From the chit-chat in certain fashionable circles, it appears, that the injured husband, who is nearly related to a certain Marquis in high Court favour, during the war in the Peninsula proceeded thither with his regiment, and under the gallant Wellington shared those honours to which the conduct of the British forces so justly entitled them. While thus ardently engaged in the pursuits of conquest, however, he himself was conquered by the witching glances of his present wife—a Spaniard by birth, and possessing all those nameless attractions for which the females of that country are so much celebrated: he, in fact, sunk beneath the influence of that passion which Dryden has characterized as "the noblest frailty of the mind," and surrendered his whole heart to the enchanting foreigner. In vain did his more prudent companions endeavour to wean him from an attachment from which their cooler observations taught them to anticipate no beneficial result. Beauty was the sole possession of the fair Donna; but this, aided by a conciousness of its power upon a young and susceptible mind, was a host in itself. Poor Aston sought the aid of reason in vain: he was blind to all future consequences; and in fine, sealed a contract which it is since said, he has had sufficient reason to lament. His fierce desires soon cooled, and his ordinary perceptions resumed their empire. Then it was he saw his error; and subsequent circumstances, it is stated, convinced him that having entrusted his honour to the keeping of another, it was no longer safe. Upon the Continent it is insinuated that many instances of frailty were remarked on the part of his lady, and from them the principal witnesses to prove the facts are, we learn, to be drawn. On the other hand, Mrs. Aston is now in this country, enjoying the countenance of certain fashionables. She denies the charge brought against her and intends to meet the imputations of her lord by recriminatory accusations of a nature, to which at this season it would be improper to refer: How far these accusations may avail in averting the threatened invasion of her matrimonial rights it is impossible to anticipate; but on urgent motive is assigned for effecting the object in view. This motive, of which we are also apprized, and in which a scion from the stock of a distinguished lady formerly of public notoriety, residing not many miles from St. James's-square, is peculiarly interested, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to reveal.

THE LATE DUEL.

The unfortunate Lieut. Bailey, who fell in the late duel at Chalk Farm, was a native of Limerick and is described by his friends as an inoffensive man, not prone to quarrelling or disposed to take offence upon trivial occasions. It appears, however, that although his disposition was thus mild, in the course of a life of no very long duration, he found occasion to fight five duels, in one of which he had the misfortune to kill his antagonist; In the other four his prowess happily extended only to wounding his opponents. The fate of this gentleman under these circumstances, therefore, although of a melancholy description, cannot be considered as very extraordinary, Lieut. O'Callaghan is also a native of Ireland, and it is reported was no stranger to the field of honor. It has already been stated that these gentlemen were only the seconds of two other persons, who had quarrelled in the room of a society of some notoriety in this metropolis, & certainly boasting among its members of many persons of rank and respectability. The nature of the quarrel was such, that for the sake of the society we shall not attempt to describe it: we would recommend to the members of the society, however, when they find such instances of uncivilized conduct exhibited in future, that they will lose no time in expelling the offenders from their body. It appears, that immediately after the quarrel between the original parties took place, the seconds were chosen, and the place of meeting was mentioned. The hour first proposed for being on the ground was seven the next (or that) morning. This, on one side, is stated to have been subsequently changed to half past seven, with an understanding that which ever party came first to the field should wait for the other: on the other side it is contended, that no such change took place. Each party however, acting according to their own idea of the matter, took the hour which they thought right. The last party not arriving till eight, and the first party having retired at half past seven, the usual steps were in consequence taken by the first party, of which Lieut. O'Callaghan, as second, was the responsible person. He proceeded to post the antagonist of his friend as "a coward." While thus performed what, according to the laws of honour, he deemed to be his duty, Lieut. Bailey entered; and he being conscious that the imputation thus cast upon his friend was unfounded, he lost no time in tearing down the paper. In this act he was interrupted by Lieut. O'Callaghan, who snatched the paper from his hand, and threw it in his face. This produced the meeting, which ended in the fatal manner already described. On the ground, both parties are stated to have behaved with becoming spirit.

PAVILION.—JANUARY 16th.

It is now fully known that the Prince Regent will not open the ensuing Session of Parliament in person. The departure of his Royal Highness for Carlton house will be about the 10th of next month, as it is expected that a Levee will be held on the 12th, and a Drawing Room on the 18th of Feb. From the distinguished noblemen who have been visiting the Prince Regent, some important measures are in contemplation to be submitted to Parliament, the first of which will be the intended marriage of the Duke of Cambridge. Count Munster, the Hanoverian Minister, and Baron Brimmer, Master of the Horse at Hanover, are here.

The circumstance of Prince Esterhazy; Count Florette, secretary to Prince Metternich; the Austrian Minister; Lord Castlereagh, our secretary for Foreign Affairs; and Lord Stewart, our Ambassador at the Austrian Court, having frequent interviews and long audiences of the Pavilion, has for several days given currency to the report that, some financial arrangements are on the tapis for the payment of the Austrian loan.

SAFE RETURN *of* ONE *of* the AFRICAN MISSIONS

OR COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE MISSION TO ASHANTEES

In a late number of our paper we announced the arrival at Cummazie, the capital of the Ashantees, of the Mission (headed by Mr. Bowdich) dispatched by the African Company with a view to reconcile certain differences which then existed, and to establish a friendly intercourse with that kingdom. We have now the pleasure of informing our readers, that, by the arrival of the Sir Henry Stanhope from Africa, we have received intelligence of of their safe return to cape Coast castle, after fully accomplishing their objects.

A treaty has been executed between the kings of Ashantee and Dwabin (a neighbouring state) and Mr. Bowdich, on the part of the African Company, consisting of ten articles, of which the following contain the substance.

1. There shall be perpetual peace between the contracting parties.

2. The same shall also exist between all the subjects of the two kings and the people residing under the protection of the company; and all disputes, and claims now existing shall be considered as terminated and annulled.

3. * * * * * * * *

4. In case of aggression on the part of the natives under the Company's protection, the King shall complain thereof to the Governor in chief, to obtain redress; and hostilities shall in no case be resorted to without endeavouring as much as possible to effect an amicable arrangement.

5. A British Officer to reside constantly at the Ashantee capital, for the purpose of communicating with Cape Coast Castle, &c. &c.

6. The two kings' pledge themselves to countenance, promote, and encourage the trade of their subjects with Cape Coast Castle, and its dependencies, to the extent of their power"

7. The Governors of the British forts to afford protection to such of the subjects of the two Kings as may resort to the water side.

8. Slight offences, committed by Ashantee subjects while on the coast, to be punished by the British Governors; but for greater crimes, the offenders are to be sent to the King to be punished according to his laws.

9" The Kings agree to commit their children to the care of the Governor in Chief for education C C Castle, in full confidence of the good intentions of the British Government, and the benefits to be derived therfrom."

10. The Kings engage to direct diligent inquiries to be made after Major Peddie and Captain Campbell's missions, and to influence and oblige the neighbouring kingdoms and their tributaries to befriend them, as the subjects of the British Government.

In conformaty with the 5th Article, Mr Wm. Hutchinson, one of the gentleman attached to the mission, has been left as the Resident at Cammazie; and two of the King's sons have returned to Cape Coast with Mr. Bowdich, and thus we see established the first regular connexion with the interior kingdoms of Africa.

Upon an event so auspicious to our commercial interests, and so promising to our intercourse with a large and interesting portion of our fellow creatures, and to their consequent improvement, we cannot refrain from offering our hearty congratulations to the public. It would be premature for us now to attempt to speculate upon the mutual benefits which are likely result from the successful termination of this mission; yet, when we reflect how constantly an intercourse with the interior of this part of Africa has been attempted, how frequently the attempt has been made, and how often it has failed; we must naturally feel respect for the zeal and ability with which this expedition has been conducted, as well as exultation at the success with which it has been crowned:

We understand that Mr. Bowdich has prepared an ample account of his mission, which is now on its passage to England for publication.

PRICE OF STOCKS 17th JAN. 1818.

3 per Cent. Red 81⅛
3 per Cent. Cons 80½ ex. div.
Do. for Account 82
4 per Cent. 99
5 per Cent. 105⅜ ex. div.
Ex. Bills (2d) 21 pr.
Long Annuities 20 7/8

The LONDON GAZETTE, Saturday Jan. 17, 1818.

This Gazette notifies the appointment of Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, to be Lieut. General of the Marines, vice Admiral Sir R. Oswlow, deceased; and Admiral Sir George Hope, to be Major-General of the same; also John Stockdale, esq. to be standard-bearer to his Majesty's band of Gentlemen Pensioners vice F. Nicholl, esq. resigned.]

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE ROSE.

The death of the Right Hon. George Rose took place at his seat at Cuffnells on Tuesday morning. He had for some months been in a very ill state of health, from which his advanced age afforded no reasonable hope of recovery. He was, we believe, little short of eighty. He was a gentleman of extensive information, and of practical experience in all commercial, financial, and official subjects: he rose from his own merits and industry alone to some of the most lucrative and important offices of the State. He was Treasurer of the Navy, President of the Board of trade, Clerk of Parliament, Keeper of the Records in the Receipt side of the Exchequer, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, Verderer of the New Forest, Hants; and Member of Parliament for the town of Christchurch. He was a native of the Mearns, Kincardineshire, and was first a Steward, and afterwards a Purser in the Royal Navy. At an early period of his life his arithmetical talents and financial knowledge recommended him to the particular attention of the Earl of Shelburne (afterwards Marquis of Lansdown), who was then First Lord of the Treasury, and he was soon after appointed one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, but resigned on the formation of the Administration of Lord North and Mr. Fox. On the subsequent elevation to the Premiership of his friend and patron, Wm. Pitt, he was again appointed one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, and continued

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a senior in that important situation for many years. On the retirement from office of Mr Pitt, and his immediate political adherents, Mr. Rose resigned his situation, and was shortly afterwards sworn of the Privy Council. He was subsequently, on the return of Mr. Pitt to office, one of the Paymasters General of the Forces; and on the dismission of the Whig administration from power, in 1807, Mr. Rose was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, which office he held to the time of his death. Latterly, the important office of President of the Board of Trade was chiefly executed by the Right Honourable Frederic Robinson. The lucrative situation of Clerk of Parliament was several years since conferred on Mr. Rose—with the reversion to his eldest son, George H. Rose, esq. M. P. for Southampton, and now Minister to the Court of Berlin—as an ulterior provision. The other situations above-mentioned, of which that of President of the Board of Trade, that of Verderer of the New Forest and the Keepership of the Records, become vacant by his demise. As Clerk of Parliament Mr. Roose will of course be succeeded by his son; as President of the Board of Trade by Mr. Robinson; and as Treasurer of the Navy, probably by the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot.

No man has occupied more of the public attention, or possessed more of official influence than this gentlemen has done; and the general opinion is, that he has amassed great wealth, though he always said to the contrary. But his income by places held by himself and his sons was immense; and his opportunities, if not restrained by the most scrupulous honour and delicacy, were such as no other man in the kingdom ever enjoyed. If he has not died rich, his moderation would be his best encomium.

FATAL DUEL.

Wednesday morning at nine o' clock, a Jury consisting of respectable householders in Hampstead, and its neighbourhood, was impannelled at the Load of Hay, Hampstead hill, before Thos. Stirling, esq. coroner for Middlesex, to hold an inquisition on the body of Lieut. Edmund Baily, of the 58th regt. of foot, who was shot in a duel on Monday morning near Chalk Farm. The body lay at the house of Mr. Adams.

Mr. W. Adams, of England-lane, Hampstead stated, that on Monday morning last, between nine and ten o' clock, as he lay in bed, he heard the report of fire arms. He suspected that some gentlemen were duelling; he leaped out of bed and threw up his chamber window, and saw four gentlemen in a field. When he arrived in the field where they were the pistols were fired a second time, and he saw deceased turn round; he suspected that he was wounded, and when he got up to him his (deceased's) clothes were unbuttoned, and he appeared to be wounded on the right side, his shirt being covered with blood. Mr. Theodore O'Callaghan was the person who fired at the deceased. Mr. O'Callaghan fetched a coach from Hampstead to convey the deceased to his (Mr. Adams's) house. When they arrived at his house, he recommended the parties to send for a Peace officer, and resign themselves into his custody, to which they assented. While the deceased lay on the sofa he called Mr. O'Callaghan, and put out his hand to shake hands, which was granted by O'Callaghan; the deceased said, "I forgive you, for every thing has been conducted with the greatest honour, and if you had been wounded, I know you would have acknowledged the same toward me." Mr. O'Callaghan instantly replied, "My dear fellow, I am sure that I should, and I wish I had been wounded instead of you. I felt your first ball about my legs: it passed through my boots and trowsers, and I wish it had taken effect." Witness saw the holes in Mr. O'Callaghan's boots.

Coroner—How do you know that it was O'Callaghan that fired at the deceased?

Witness saw the seconds, Newbold and Phelan, after they had given the pistols to the deceased and O'Callaghan, retire to the flank previous to their firing the last time. Witness had just got over the gate into the field when the pistols were fired the last time. During the time the parties were at his house, Mr. O'Callaghan said that the deceased challenged him. O'Callaghan and Bailey said that their meeting had originated from the quarrel of other parties. Mr. O'Callaghan and the seconds informed him what was the cause of the deceased and Mr. O'Callaghan meeting but they begged him nor to mention it, and did it with great reluctance. On Saturday two gentlemen (whose names he did not mention) quarrelled at an hotel; the present principals (O'Callaghan and Bailey) were to have been seconds, and they agreed to meet on Sunday morning. It was appointed they should meet at either the White Hart or Load of Hay public houses; they misunderstood each other; and Bailey, and the gentleman for whom he had agreed to be second, went to the White Hart, whilst O'Callaghan and the other gentleman went to the Load of Hay. Mr. O'Callaghan, finding that the parties did not meet at the time appointed, took his friend away. Mr. Bailey was waiting with his friend at the White Hart; and being irritated at the other party not meeting them, he went to his hotel, where the quarrel first commenced, and placarded O'Callaghan's friend, O'Callaghan placarded Bailey's friend. When Bailey and O'Callaghan met at the hotel, they charged each other with purposely avoiding to meet that morning; a challenge ensued, and they agreed to meet next morning (Monday), not at a public-house, but on the ground where they fired.

Mr. G. Neville, of England's-lane, Hampstead and of the Tax Office, Somerset-place, said, that about ten o'clock on Monday morning Mr. W. Adams, and Mr. W. Newbold called to him when he was a short distance from his house, proceeding to town, and informed him of what had happened. He went to Mr. Adams' house, and saw the deceased lying on a sofa. Mr. Rodd, surgeon of Hampstead, was present, and attended the deceased. The deceased said, "I know that I cannot live long." He asked if the ball had been extracted, and the deceased replied. "no," and said, "here it is," pointing at the time to his left side. He put his hand to the deceased's side, and felt the ball through the skin. The ball was immediately extracted, and the deceased called to O'Callaghan to rub his left hand—he said it was getting cold. O'Callaghan was very much affected while rubbing his hand, and said, "I wish the ball had broke my legs, and prevented any thing further." He afterwards shook hands with the deceased, and went away with the officers; there appeared to be no animosity between the parties, and they frequently shook hands before they parted. Bailey said several times that he forgave O'Callaghan. O'Callaghan said, "I hope you and I (the deceased) will in less than a fortnight be walking together down Bond-street." The deceased replied, "No, never; I saw the sun rise this morning, but shall never see it again: I shall be in heaven before that time."

Mr. Geo Rodd, surgeon of Hampstead, stated the nature of the wound; the ball had penetrated from the side of the naval through his bowels (which were injured in three places) in a direction towards his left side.

The Jury took a view of the body; there were several wounds on the body which he had received in battle. It was stated also that O'Callaghan had been twice wounded in the battle of Waterloo. The Jury afterwards returned to the Load of Hay.

The Coroner addressed them; he deprecated the practice of duelling, not only as immoral, but illegal. That it was immoral was evident; because we had no right to take away the life of any person, and not the less because any person should be foolish enough to consent to be shot at. But it was the illegality of the practice that was under their consideration. He did not hesitate to say, that if one man was killed in a duel, not only the man who fired the pistol, but all who were concerned, were equally criminal in the eye of the law, which declared them to be murderers. In this case the parties fired twice at each other, that was a circumstance upon which he should not animadvert, because it was probable the parties would come before another Jury, whose minds, he should wish, might not be influenced by any remark he might make.

The Jury consulted about an hour; and, at two o'clock, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Lieut. Theodore O'Callaghan, Thos. J. Phelan, and Wm. Newbold, Lieut. R N. The coroner issued his warrant for their committal to Newgate

ANECDOTES OF BUONAPARTE.

In the beginning of his captivity in the Island, Napoleon willingly received English officers, and admitted them at Longwood in a sort of parties formed by the companions of his fate and two or three of the principal families of St. Helena. We must say in praise of our countrymen, that they approached him with that sort of respect which great misfortunes command. In fact, instead of a captive, a spectator might have imagined that he saw the Emperor in the midst of his courtiers at the Tuilleries. But soon finding in the English journals which he caused to be translated to him, articles full of gall, or of state irony, in which he he was represented as giving himself up by turns to puerile peevishness and gross caprice; he was unjust enough to believe that those whom he admitted into his society, and from whom he received marks of respect, amounting to adulation, were purveyors for two ministerial papers. He then resolved to see no one—not excepting even the Governor. Sir Hudson Lowe, to overcome this determination, requested an interview, and pretended to have some agreeable news to communicate. But what was Napoleon's astonishment, when he perceived that the only object of this conversation was, to inform him that the expence of the captives exceeded by 1900 guineas the funds allowed by the government, and to request him to take means to cover the deficiency. He answered sharply, "Mr. Governor, I have never interfered in these details—never has any complaint from me descended so low as you. I command, or I am silent. But if you leave me in want of the necessaries of life, I shall go to seek them in your own camp" (pointing to the tents of the troops, which may be seen from the windows of Longwood), "and those brave soldiers will not drive from their mess the oldest and one of the first soldiers of Europe."

In the familiar conversations which he often had with Bertrand or Las Cases, he sometimes gave way to emotions which belie what has been said of the dryness of his heart. In speaking of the double catastrophe which deprived him of his crown, he said, "Have I done all that I ought to have done for the good people of France? Should I not have died for them? They have made such sacrifices for me. But I too have been abandoned. They have abandoned me twice in a cruel manner. The first time is excusable, but the second time they should have known better."

He was asked why, among the many plans he might have adopted, he preferred to give himself up to his most persevering enemies? Without directly answering the question, he said he had once the idea of proposing to abdicate, retaining the sovereignty of Corsica, "but (he added) it would have been said, that after having launched the French on a dangerous sea, I abandoned them during the storm to take shelter in port."

He never speaks without eulogium of the town of Lyons, &c he less out ideas which would never be suspected. For example, he says, "it is needless for me to say how I love that good town; but of this I am convinced that I have always been, and shall always be, loved there; I had great plans for it. It is made to be the capital of Gaul and Italy."

He says of Ney and Murat, "They were perhaps the bravest men who ever lived. But if they had had two ounces of sense more, they would perhaps have been the most base."

The English papers containing the details of the death of Murat were translated to him. When he heard the word shot, he interrupted the reader, and said, "The Calabrians have been more generous and less inhuman than the people of Plymouth—Go on." And he listened to the details of the punishment of his brother-in-law without shedding a tear.

MICELLANEOUS: CHIEFLY DOMESTIC.

A letter from Cassel states, that the Duke of Cambridge had arrived in that city, and dined with the Landgrave Frederick on the 24th ultimo. The account adds, that his Royal Highness's visit was likely to last until new year's day, and that the purpose of it was no longer a secret.—A letter from Sierra Leone mentions the return so that place of the British scientific expedition for exploring the interior of Africa. They were completely unsuccessful, having advanced only about 150 miles into the interior from Rio Nunez. Their progress was there stopped by a chief of the country, and after unavailing endeavours, for the space of four months, to obtain liberty to proceed, they abandoned the interprise, and returned. Nearly all the animals died. Several officers died, and, what is remarkable, but one private, besides one drowned, of about 200. Captain Campbell died two days after their return to Rio Nunez, and was burried, with another officer, in the same spot where Major Peddie, and one of his officers, were buried on their advance.—The Russian squadron, which put into Portsmouth on the 21st ultimo, is detained at Spithead by contrary winds. Mr. Burn is to take the ships on in charge to Cadiz, and to return with the transports having their crews on board. They will sail the moment the wind will permit.—

The following letter from the Earl of Sefton, relative to Mr. Hone's case, has been received by Mr. Waithman:

"Croxteth Hall, near Liverpool, Jan. 11, 1818.

"Sir—I address you from a sick bed, from which I may perhaps never rise, and take advantage of an interval from pain to send you a draft for 100 guineas, to be applied to the subscription for Mr. Hone, of which you are treasurer. I am happy, whatever may be the issue of my illness, to be able to mark my abhorence of the tyrannical, vindictive, and persecuting spirit which was manifested on the late trials,—my contempt for the spiteful imbecility which urged a continuance of them, after the failure of the first, and my admiration of the intrepidity and ability of the individual who so triumphantly defeated the most dangerous conspiracy of the year 1817. I fear my letter will be hardily legible, as I have some difficulty in even holding my pen.

I am, Sir, &c.

SETTON."

"To R. Waithman, Esq.